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Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.

WEATHER - PARIS Wednesday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 5-14 (48-57). LONDON: Wednesday, heavy rain. Temp. 5-15 (41-59). CHAMBERS: Wednesday, heavy rain. Temp. 11-20 (52-68). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 7-17 (45-63). NEW YORK: Wednesday, fair. Temp. 7-17 (45-63). ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA - PAGE 7

No. 30,524

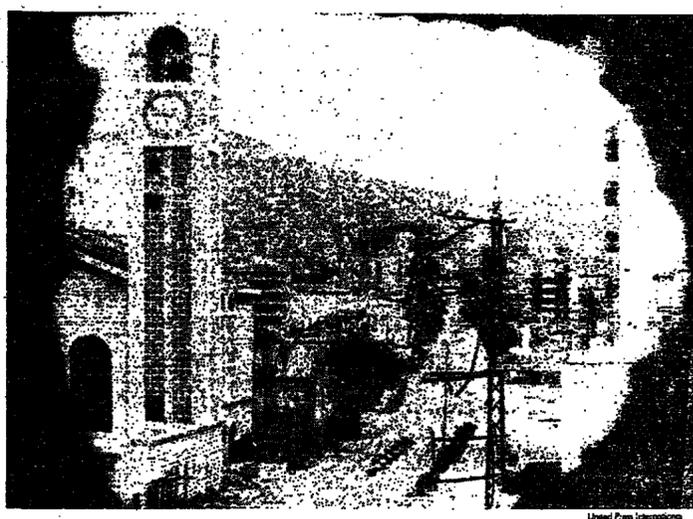
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1981

Established 1887

Syria Reported Ruling Out Deal in Lebanon Fight

BEIRUT — Syria vowed Tuesday to reject any compromise with Christians whom Arab peacekeeping forces are fighting in eastern Lebanon. Lebanese government sources reported. Diplomatic efforts to end the fighting continued, but there were more clashes in Beirut and in a Christian stronghold in the east. The sources said that the Syrian army, which they termed nonnegotiable, was made clear to Lebanese President Elias Hrawi and to Syrian Premier Hafez Assad, even before the peacekeeping forces were sent to Beirut for talks Tuesday. Mr. Hrawi, who was sent to Beirut by President Hafez al-Assad at the request of Mr. Sarkis, went into a closed conference with Mr. Sarkis, Mr. Wazzan and other Lebanese Cabinet ministers Tuesday. The sources said that Syria has shelled two miles from the Beirut-Damascus highway. The latest reports from Damascus, refusing to whether a cease-fire agreement had been reached.



In a photograph taken through the shell hole of a building on the Green Line separating East and West Beirut, an abandoned Syrian checkpoint can be seen in the foreground, and a similar outpost of the Lebanese Army is visible in the background further down the road on the left.

Residents of the Christian city of Zahle in the Bekaa Valley about 30 miles east of Beirut and 20 miles from the Syrian border, said by telephone that the city, controlled by Phalangist militias, was under shelling Tuesday from Syrian field artillery and rocket launchers for the seventh day. Mr. Khaddam was quoted Sunday as having said that the Bekaa Valley was "part of Syria's national security," and that Zahle was the key to the valley. The Lebanese government sources said that Syria was insisting on full control of international highways east of Zahle and of the Beirut-Damascus highway, and that they would not compromise on the demand. A communique from the command of the peacekeeping forces said that the Lebanese town of Chitara, six kilometers (three and a half miles) from Zahle and the headquarters of the Syrian forces

Brezhnev Endorses Warsaw in Crisis

PRAGUE — Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev gave a qualified vote of confidence Tuesday to the government in Warsaw, declaring that he thought Polish Communists would be able to solve the country's problems by themselves. As concern mounted over Soviet intentions on Poland, Mr. Brezhnev, addressing the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, referred pointedly to events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 that led to Warsaw Pact military intervention. But he made no threat of similar action in Poland, and his language was much milder than that used Monday by President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia. Tuesday night, meanwhile, Moscow announced an end to Warsaw Pact military maneuvers in and around Poland that had sparked Western speculation over possible military intervention there. Tass said that the aims of the "Soyuz-81" exercises, involving forces from the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, had been achieved. The agency said all forces that had taken part in the 22-day command staff exercises were returning to their bases. Mr. Brezhnev accused the West of claiming the right to give orders everywhere "while requiring us to give up the vital interests of our own security and the granting of aid to our friends when they are exposed to aggression or to the threat of attack." That was taken as a rejoinder to a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that there could be no renewed disarmament talks if Soviet tanks moved into Poland.



Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev during his speech to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in Prague on Tuesday.

official Czechoslovak news agency rendered the phrase in English as "it can be assumed." Earlier, Mr. Brezhnev reiterated a proposal he made at the Soviet party congress in February for a moratorium on deploying or replacing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Speaking in a firm voice, the 74-year-old leader said class enemies were striving to hamper the development of Socialism. "You will, comrades, remember all this from your own experiences," he told the 1,400 Czechoslovak delegates in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

of them Christians. The Lebanese Army said that eight of its men had been killed and more than 100 wounded. The Syrians did not report their casualties. Diplomatic efforts were under way to get the Syrians to stop fighting. Pope John Paul II and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appealed for an end to the hostilities in Zahle. An assistant to Mr. Waldheim, Gen. Brian Urquhart, was due in Beirut on Tuesday. Officials traveling in the Mideast with Mr. Haig said that the United States was in touch with the Soviet Union, Syria and other nations in the Middle East and Europe, trying to bring about a cease-fire.

U.S. Still Concerned About Soviet Activity

WASHINGTON — The United States is still seriously concerned about Soviet military activity in and around Poland and by the threatening attitude adopted by the Soviet Union and other East European countries, the State Department said Tuesday. Commenting on Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's speech to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in Prague, in which he appeared to be easing Soviet pressure on Poland, State Department spokesman William J. Dyess said that the Soviet leader's remarks did not give a clear picture of Soviet intentions. More Time Mr. Dyess said that the department had not yet had time to study the text of the speech adequately but "if he meant to say that the Poles should be allowed to solve their own problems without outside interference, we would welcome this. At the same time, we continue to be seriously concerned about the Soviet military activity in and around Poland, and the threatening public posture taken by the Soviets and by other East European countries." In his speech, Mr. Brezhnev said "one must suppose" that Polish Communists would be able to give a "necessary rebuff" to enemies of the Socialist system in their country. Earlier, Undersecretary of State Walter J. Stoessel, a former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, was less guarded and said that the Soviet Union had apparently given Poland more time to solve its labor problems before making any decision to intervene in the country. "They [the Poles] have some more time to put their house in order," he said in a television interview. Mr. Dyess refused to comment on reports from East European countries that Warsaw Pact countries had finished military maneuvers in the region. U.S. intelligence sources said that, while they had seen signs of Warsaw Pact units pulling back, new Soviet combat elements put into Poland during the last week or so would make it easier for the Soviet Union to intervene if it decided to do so. At his daily press briefing on Monday, Mr. Dyess said that the administration was reviewing and discussing a broad range of political, diplomatic and economic steps that could be taken if the Soviet Union intervened. But he said: "There is no evidence that a decision to intervene in Poland has been made."



S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, left, shakes hands with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn as NATO Secretary Joseph Luns, center, and West German Defense Minister Hans Apel look on. Mr. Schmidt hosted a luncheon for NATO representatives.

Weinberger Urges NATO Not to Waver in Modernization of Nuclear Weapons

By Don Cook Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger told NATO on Tuesday that any wavering in the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe would encourage the Soviet Union to do further to disrupt the alliance. Addressing a nuclear planning meeting of NATO defense ministers, Mr. Weinberger reiterated the Reagan administration proposal of a two-track approach on arms control in Europe: negotiations with the Soviet Union in parallel with the modernization program to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles at NATO bases in Europe. But he declared that any Soviet move into Poland would torpedo prospects for arms negotiations. Meanwhile, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, host of a luncheon for the NATO ministers, called on the Soviet Union to facilitate arms talks by unilaterally restricting any further deployment of its medium-range SS-20 missiles, which are targeted on Western Europe. Mobile Missiles So far, the Russians have deployed an estimated 200 of these mobile missiles, whose triple warheads already constitute more than a third of the planned NATO missile program. Those weapons will not begin to arrive in Europe until the second half of 1983. After strongly reiterating that West Germany abides by the obligations it has assumed in the missile program, Mr. Schmidt continued: "The Soviet Union should, by possibly restricting its further movements on its own decision, show that it pursues no further aims in the balance of power in

Haig Fails to Build Mideast 'Consensus'

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service RIYADH — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig's plans for building "a strategic consensus" in the Middle East against the Soviet Union suffered a setback Tuesday when Jordan said that Israel was responsible for the turmoil and instability in the region. After private talks with Mr. Haig Monday night in Amman, King Hussein of Jordan Tuesday morning authorized his spokesman to say that the king had told Mr. Haig that Jordan opposed "polarization" in the region and that Israeli intransigence toward the Palestinians "opened the door to turbulence, instability and other problems." Mr. Haig flew to the Saudi capital later Tuesday for talks with key Saudi leaders from whom he again heard arguments for bringing U.S. pressure on Israel to find a rapid solution to the Palestinian problem. Only hours before Mr. Haig arrived, Saudi Arabia broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, a move that was widely expected to appeal to Mr. Haig, who is touring the Middle East in search of ways to counter what the United States sees as a growing Soviet threat to the region. Saudi Arabia is strongly opposed to U.S. suggestions that Western military forces need to be stationed in the Gulf to protect it, but it has also shown concern about Soviet moves in countries bordering the region. Riyadh, strongly anti-Communist, led Islamic states in condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979. Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Haig conferred in Amman with the U.S. ambassadors to Lebanon and Syria about the continued fighting in Lebanon between Syrian forces and Christian militias. He sent them back with messages to the various parties. Mr. Haig was also counting on the Saudis to bring their influence to bear on the Syrians. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Haig met with Crown Prince Fahd, Prince Sultan, the foreign minister, and Prince Sultan, the defense minister, to discuss not only broad questions of regional security and stalemated peace efforts but also the Saudi requests for Airborne Warning and Control System electronic surveillance planes, and equipment to allow the Saudi F-15s purchased from the United States to have greater range and firepower. Israeli Opposition The sale of the surveillance aircraft has generated opposition in Israel. U.S. officials have tried to soften the impact by telling the Israelis that the planes will not be delivered until 1985, that until then the four planes already in Saudi Arabia will continue to be operated by U.S. Air Force personnel and that after 1985 it is conceivable that the Saudis might agree to an arrangement by which the United States continues to operate the planes. The Jordanian and Saudi unhappiness with U.S. efforts to put strategic concerns at the top of the Middle East agenda was not unexpected and did not appear to trouble Mr. Haig's party. But it did underscore that the theory propounded by Mr. Haig last month before congressional committees that the nations in the Middle East can be prevailed upon to subordinate their local problems to the larger Soviet danger to form a "strategic consensus" is far from being put into practice. As Mr. Haig found in the four Middle Eastern countries he visited, the regional problems are so great that it is difficult for most of them to focus beyond traditional concerns. The Israelis fear the arming of the Arabs, and the Arabs want pressures put on Israel.

Coal Supplies in Europe, Japan Decline as U.S. Strike Continues

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune PARIS — Western Europe and Japan are beginning to feel the first pinching effects of the U.S. coal strike, which enters its 13th day on Wednesday, according to industry and government officials in European capitals and Washington. With labor negotiations stalled in the United States and U.S. coal exports declining, coal prices throughout Europe were beginning to inch upward as importers said they were seeking — one source said "scrambling" for — alternative supplies among the world's other major coal exporters, including South Africa, Australia and Poland. If the conflict remains unsettled during the next several months, it could take on crisis proportions similar to the 111-day walkout by the United Mine Workers in 1977-78, officials said. That strike led to power shortages and isolated blackouts in the United States, plus strict conservation measures among other consuming nations. The world coal situation was described by industry sources as particularly disquieting because the political crisis in Poland has crippled its coal exports, which are continuing to decline drastically. Third-Largest Exporter As the world's third-largest coal exporter, Poland last year supplied Western customers with roughly 32 million metric tons of coal, against 82 million tons exported by the United States, 43 million tons by Australia and 29 million tons by South Africa, according to industry estimates. "Warsaw keeps assuring us they will supply, but their coal shipments are now virtually stopped and, from all we hear, they are having trouble meeting their own needs," a West European industry official said. Meantime, supplies remain tight elsewhere in the world, largely because of previous, long-term commitments to customers and because growing investments in coal ports and other infrastructure are just beginning to get under way in South Africa, France and Canada, industry officials said. Government officials added that few consumers of coal in Europe and Japan, particularly in industry, have the capacity to switch to alternative and handy energy supplies, such as residual fuel oil. Despite energy diversification during recent years and with the notable exception of oil, coal still supplies the largest — and a growing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

INSIDE

Tanzanian Aid

"This country is going to get a hard look" by the Reagan administration as it reexamines U.S. policy in Africa, an American economist said in Dar es Salaam recently. For Tanzania, which receives more international aid annually than any other African country, the examination may well be crucial. For the world's poorest nations — most of which are in Africa — the result is likely to be taken as an indicator of President Reagan's attitude toward the Third World, Page 5.

Iraq Jetliners

The Reagan administration, in a reversal of previous U.S. policy, has announced it intends to approve the sale of five new Boeing jetliners to Iraq after receiving assurances from Baghdad the planes will not be used for military purposes. Page 2.



Coal installations in Dunkirk, France's leading coal port, where authorities have recently announced an expansion project to increase capacity by 50 percent, to 12 million tons per year.

Philippine Voters Appear to Approve Presidential Powers

United Press International
MANILA — Millions of Filipinos voted for the first time in eight years on Tuesday, and partial returns showed that they were in favor of constitutional changes that would grant sweeping powers to President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The plebiscite on proposed amendments to the 1973 constitution was marred, however, by charges of fraud. Mayor Cesar Climaco of Zamboanga said that he had uncovered an attempt to fabricate voter results in favor of the government.

Mayor Climaco said that he raided a hotel, seized official returns for the entire Region Nine comprising five provinces and arrested four persons six hours before the polls closed. He said that his raiding party surprised four



Filipinos cast their votes on proposed constitutional changes.

China's Farmers May Double Size Of Private Plots

The Associated Press
PEKING — China's peasants now may double the size of their private farming plots and some family members may be excused from collective farming to work for themselves, the People's Daily has reported.

The policy was announced in a Communist Party circular published Monday on the importance of diversifying China's rural economy in order to modernize and expand it and improve the lives of the nation's 800 million peasants.

For a long time, the circular said, a diversified economy and family sideline occupations were ignored under "leftist" policies. Now it is necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of both individual peasants and collective units, it added.

Private plots were abolished during the chaotic period of the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976 as a remnant of capitalism, but now provide peasants with a source of income or food beyond what they earn from collective farming. The plots had been limited to 7 percent of the total farmland of collectives.

The People's Daily said the circular provides for expanding them to up to 15 percent, although the exact amount is to be determined by local Communist Party and government units in accordance with needs and the peasants' opinions.

Pact Apparently Could Seal Polish Coast

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service
BORNHOLM, Denmark — Danish naval officers said that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies have enough high-speed naval craft to close off the area within a few hours, making it very difficult for Poles fleeing by boat from Soviet waters to reach their small Danish island, their nearest point of refuge in the West.

However, discreet preparations are under way here to receive a sudden influx of Polish refugees and transport them to the Danish mainland in case of a Soviet bloc invasion of Poland.

The Danish Navy said Monday to be "in a high state of readiness," awaiting possible orders to help refugees evade Soviet

U.S. Approves Sale of 5 Airliners to Iraq

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in a reversal of previous U.S. policy, has announced that it intends to approve the sale of five new Boeing jetliners to Iraq after receiving assurances from Baghdad that the planes will not be used for military purposes.

The announcement said, moreover, that granting the licenses "will reinforce U.S. competitiveness in the Middle East aircraft market where (the United States) lost heavily to the Airbus last year." The Airbus jetliner is produced by a French-West German consortium.

S183.6-Million Tag
 Issuance of export licenses for the five craft — two 747s and three 727s carrying a total price tag of \$183.6 million — will be automatic on May 1, unless there is an effective effort by legislators to force the administration into a reversal.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations, Finance and House Foreign Affairs committees were notified last week of the administration's intention. Capitol Hill sources said they saw no sign of a concerted move to roll back the decision.

The administration's approval of the aircraft sales to Iraq, which is involved in a war with Iran, is in contrast to the Carter administration's refusal to grant the export licenses and is consistent with new interest expressed recently by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. in exploring the possibility of improved relations with Iraq.

Testifying on March 19 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary Haig said that the United States had acted "somewhat surprisingly" in Iraq's policy. He said that it appeared to have been caused in part by "a greater sense of concern about the behavior of Soviet imperialism in the Middle Eastern area."

Moderate Course
 "I think we're going to have to assess very carefully in the period ahead and not find ourselves in an irreversible set of relationships," Mr. Haig said, adding that Iraq may wish to follow a more moderate course toward the West.

State Department spokesman William J. Dyess said, however, that the decision was based on "the merits of the case," suggesting that it did not necessarily portend any possible diplomatic moves toward better relations with Iraq.

Asked about the prospective sale to Iraq by Italy of frigates with engines built by General Electric, a State Department official said that the administration would not approve the use of U.S.-made engines in warships for Iraq.

"There is an obvious difference between a frigate — a warship — and Boeing airliners," he said. "The United States still opposes the licensing of GE engines for frigates." The official said he thought that the Italian builders of the fr-

U.S. Still Reviewing Geneva Arms Policy

New York Times Service
GENEVA — The United States announced Tuesday at the 40-nation disarmament conference here that it could not say when it would complete its review of arms policies. "Because of its fundamental nature and the complexity of the issues involved, the review will take some time," said the U.S. delegate, Charles C. Flowerree.

He was speaking at a plenary meeting of the conference for only the second time since the current session of the arms talks began on Feb. 3. In his first statement, he told the conference that the policy review by the new administration of President Reagan was under way.

Breznnev Offers Warsaw Tentative Endorsement
 (Continued from Page 1)
 Prague's gleaming new Palace of Culture.

Mr. Breznnev's unexpected appearance at the congress was widely seen as being mainly symbolic. The visit also gave him a chance to talk with Mr. Olasowski, a hard-liner considered close to Moscow. East bloc sources said the two met Monday in the Soviet Embassy.

In reiterating his call for a moratorium on medium-range missiles in Europe, Mr. Breznnev said it was aimed at creating a more favorable atmosphere for talks.

He said the proposal had met with a positive response in Western Europe but had been attacked by some who argued that it would consolidate "the present alleged superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries."

Focus on Egypt
 A special supplement in the International Herald Tribune

Thursday, April 9

Strike at Paris Airports
 PARIS — Traffic at the two main Paris airports was seriously disrupted Tuesday by a 24-hour strike by Air France personnel.

Coal Supplies Decline in Japan, Europe

Energy official in Washington predicted that growing foreign demand would push up energy prices generally. "There will be some pressure on oil and it probably will put pressure on the dollar," he said.

Estimates varied as to when the strike might end and when U.S. exports might be resumed, but some predictions were as long as three months. The U.S. energy official said that "we do not know if the strike is going to last a month or six months, but things point to it being worse than the last time."

The UMW's 39-member bargaining council has been summoned to Washington for what was described as a strategy session on Friday, but the exact nature of the meeting has not immediately been disclosed. The Associated Press reported Tuesday.

Israeli Union Vote May Point to June Results
TEL AVIV — Israelis voted Tuesday to choose labor union leaders balloting that could provide an indication of how the June 30 general election will go.

The elections were for the Histadrut, Israel's giant labor confederation, which represents approximately 1.5 million workers — 60 percent of the adult population. Voters were selecting 1,501 representatives to the Histadrut Committee, which elects the secretary-general of the labor union.

The opposition Labor Party is expected to win the union election; attention will focus mainly on whether Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud bloc can maintain its strength in spite of dissatisfaction with its economic policies. Moshe Dayan's new independent party is not participating, so the election will give no hint as to how the former foreign minister and his allies might affect the Likud-Labor balance.

Kenya Holds Tekere for Statement on Murder
NAIROBI — Zimbabwe's former manpower minister, Edgar Tekere, was picked up by security agents and accused of preaching violence, it was reported Tuesday.

The daily newspaper quoted a senior government official as saying it was government was upset by Mr. Tekere's statement to the Nation on Monday that he was "proud" of the murder of a white farmer. He was acquitted of the murder charge, but Prime Minister Robert Mugabe removed him from office in January.

U.S. Space Shuttle Has New Countdown Hunch
CAPE CANAVERAL — Engineers ran into new countdown trouble early Tuesday and extended a catch-up period six hours to get preparations back on track for the first test flight on Friday of the space shuttle Columbia.

The extension in the countdown "hold" meant that the launch crew was cutting into a similar countdown cushion on Wednesday, but test conductor William Schiess said that, barring further trouble, the launch remained three days away.

Bonn Says 51 Fled East Germany in 1980
BONN — Because East German authorities have been continuing work on the 855-mile border between East and West Germany to prevent unauthorized crossings, the number of refugees who managed to flee to the West in 1980 fell to 51 from 80 in 1979, the West German Interior Ministry reported on Tuesday.

They escaped "under danger of life and limb," the ministry report said, and many who tried did not make it past the minefields, barbed wire, booby traps and attack dogs on the East German border. "All those who failed in 1980 were arrested; there were no fatalities reported."

Cambodian Scoffs at Idea of Sihanouk Front
PHNOM PENH — Cambodian Foreign Minister Hun Sen has predicted that a proposed united front led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk would never coalesce into a fighting force against his Vietnam-backed government.

"One can say of this front that there are tigers, horses and elephants in the same cage," Hun Sen said on Monday.

Delpey Disputes Value of Bokassa Diamonds
PARIS — A key figure in the controversy over diamonds received by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said Tuesday that the gifts were worth several million francs (1 million francs is about \$200,000), and not \$150 million as officially stated.

Writer-adventurer Roger Delpey, a close confidant of the deposed Central African emperor, Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who made the gifts, told a press conference that the French president was given at least 236 diamonds.

Sadat Reported Pleased After Meeting With Haig

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service
CAIRO — President Anwar Sadat came away from his first meeting with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. satisfied and delighted that the Reagan administration has dropped Israeli-sponsored schemes politically unacceptable to Egypt, according to high Egyptian sources.

Although key issues remain unresolved, the sources made clear Monday their relief that Mr. Haig understood Egypt's earlier concern that the administration appeared influenced by Israeli thinking on issues as varied as upgrading the Palestinian problem in favor of an anti-Soviet crusade to bilateral U.S.-Egyptian issues.

The sources close to Mr. Sadat were pleased that the United States no longer was toying with apparently Israeli-sponsored ideas on the multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai peninsula.

Similarly, the United States had avoided trying to persuade Egypt to accept written assurances about the Red Sea air and naval installations at Ras Banas for which Congress has been asked to appropriate \$106 million.

Weinberger Meets Allies
 (Continued from Page 1)
 defense, did not go beyond reiterating U.S. support in principle for arms control talks. According to U.S. sources, he indicated that it "will take a while" for the Reagan administration to complete its studies and preparations.

The European members of the alliance would like more visible action out of Washington. Several European governments have been telling the Reagan administration that it will be difficult to sell public opinion on the new weapons deployment — which needs parliamentary approvals — unless arms talks start fairly soon.

Mr. Weinberger, in a general address to the meeting, stressed to the Europeans that the administration was making deep cuts in social programs while expanding military spending by 4 percent in 1981 over the Carter administration's budget, and another 15 percent in the 1982 budget.

But he added that "the American people will not want to march alone if his efforts are not joined by those who face a common danger."

Mr. Weinberger also dealt bluntly with the latest strategic arms treaty, SALT-2, which, he said, the administration had abandoned because it was inequitable, provided no real constraints to maintain the strategic balance, and could not be suitably verified.

The secretary presented charts on Kremlin defense spending in the last decade that, he said, showed that the Soviet Union was outspending the United States by 2-1 on strategic systems in 1970 and is now outspending Washington by 3-1.

Similarly, the sources were

Secret Service Arrests Man on Reagan Threat

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Secret Service agents pulled a 22-year-old man arm with a .32-caliber revolver off a bus in the Port Authority terminal Tuesday and charged him with threatening the life of President Reagan.

Agents said that Edward M. Richardson had left a letter in a New Haven, Conn., hotel in which he said that Mr. Reagan was "targeted for death."

A second letter found on Tuesday in the hotel room indicated that M. Richardson shared John W. Hinckley Jr.'s affection for actress Jodie Foster, a freshman at Yale University.

Mr. Hinckley was charged with attempted assassination of the president after Mr. Reagan and three other men were shot in Washington on Friday, but the exact nature of the meeting has not immediately been disclosed. The Associated Press reported Tuesday.

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Adm. (air) (incl. postage) (incl. insurance)	\$127.50	\$70.00	\$127.50	\$70.00
Adm. (sea) (incl. postage) (incl. insurance)	\$127.50	\$70.00	\$127.50	\$70.00
Adm. (air) (incl. postage) (incl. insurance) (incl. air freight)	\$127.50	\$70.00	\$127.50	\$70.00
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Adm. (air) (incl. postage) (incl. insurance) (incl. air freight) (incl. sea freight)	\$127.50	\$70.00	\$127.50	\$70.00
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U.S. House Democrats Proffer Program-Saving 1982 Budget

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — House Democratic leaders have proposed an alternative to President Reagan's economic program that slashes three-fourths of Mr. Reagan's proposed spending cuts. It keeps at least some money going into numerous Democratic-authorized social programs that Mr. Reagan had marked for extinction.

David A. Stockman, Mr. Reagan's budget director, labeled the plan "artificial" but unacceptable. House Republicans, angling for support from Democratic conservatives, prepared to go to battle with the president.

Reagan Meets With FBI To Discuss His Shooting

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — President Reagan, still showing no sign of infection and with his temperature normal, Tuesday gave the all a first-hand account of the attempt on his life.

Mark Weinberg, assistant White House press secretary, said that Director William H. Webster of the Federal Bureau of Investigation interviewed the two agents who interviewed Mr. Reagan. He was alone with the agents for 20 minutes, Mr. Weinberg said.

Belgian Premier Offers Economic Plan

BRUSSELS — Belgium's new premier, Mark Eyskens, presented a government to Parliament Tuesday with a pledge to defend a Belgian currency and revive economic growth.

Mr. Eyskens, who was finance minister in the previous administration, promised to cut taxes for industry and to open negotiations with unions and industry on ways of holding down wage costs.

Comedian Coluche Quits French Presidential Race

STRASBOURG — Comedian Coluche announced the end of his campaign for the French presidency on Tuesday and said that he would vote for the Socialist Party's candidate, Francois Mitterrand.

Trudeau Firm On Constitution

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has rejected a call by Canadian provincial premiers to suspend Parliament's consideration of his constitutional reform program and open new discussions with them on the issue.

Meurice Hotel in Paris: everything is new except the charm.

Hotel Meurice 228, rue de Rivoli 75001 Paris - Tel. 260.38.60 - Telex 230 673 F
Page 3 of the renovation program has been completed.

Money for social spending would be taken in part from the increase in military spending recommended by Mr. Reagan. The Democrats' plan would cut \$4.3 billion from military outlays but still leave the Pentagon with a 21-percent increase.

Using economic and spending assumptions different from those of the administration, the Democrats figure that their spending program would cost \$4.3 billion less than Mr. Reagan's \$713.5 billion rather than \$717.8 billion.

Hijack Hostage Arrested in U.S. In Drug Charge

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — An American held by hijackers for 13 days aboard a Pakistani airliner has been arrested by U.S. narcotics agents as the alleged leader of an international drug-smuggling ring.

Arrested Boxing Promoter Identified as U.S. Fugitive

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Harold J. Smith, the boxing promoter who disappeared in January amid allegations in a lawsuit that he helped steal \$21.3 million from Wells Fargo National Bank, has admitted that his real name is Ross Fields, a man who U.S. authorities said was wanted in two states and the District of Columbia for forgery and other charges.

30 Reportedly Slain by Gunmen In Poor Suburb of San Salvador

The Associated Press
SAN SALVADOR — Two carloads of men in uniforms and civilian clothes drove into a poor pulled suburb early Tuesday, pulled 23 persons from their homes and shot them on the streets while seven others were slain in their homes, witnesses said.

General Strike in Belize Seems to Be Breaking Up

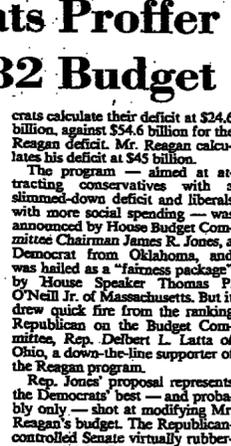
By Joe Frazier
Belize City, Belize — A weeklong general strike called by opponents to an independence plan for this British colony appears to be breaking up, with many stores reopening for business.

German Doctors Refuse to Attend Hunger Strikers

The Associated Press
FRANKFURT — Doctors attending jailed Red Army Faction terrorists on a hunger strike for better prison conditions, have refused to continue their death watch after the prisoners rejected forced feeding, a spokesman for the Marburger Bundes physicians organization said.

TWA doubles its size at JFK to make flying easier.

One thing a space-age airline terminal should give you is plenty of space. That's why TWA has acquired the terminal adjacent to our existing terminal at JFK. We're combining these two buildings into the largest and most spacious flight centre at JFK.



Craig R. Clymore... upon arrival in U.S. Syrian authorities at the request of U.S. officials and departed Sunday from Damascus. He traveled to Frankfurt and was put on a plane to New York.

Rep. Jones' proposal represents the Democrats' best — and probably only — shot at modifying Mr. Reagan's budget. The Republican-controlled Senate virtually rubber-stamped Mr. Reagan's plan last week. Although the House is still under Democratic control, it has a bipartisan right-of-center majority, with Democratic conservatives holding the balance of power.

Rep. Jones retained many of Mr. Reagan's budget cuts, including proposed savings of \$3.6 billion from ending the large public service jobs program and \$50 million from eliminating the Solar Energy and Conservation Bank.

Mr. Smith dropped out of sight in mid-January after reports began to circulate that he had been involved in an alleged embezzlement of \$21.3 million from a Wells Fargo bank.

At the hearing on Monday, Mr. Allison said that the basis of the charge was that Mr. Fields had not given his true name in the application.

Mr. Price said that he would hold a referendum, but after the various issues are settled.

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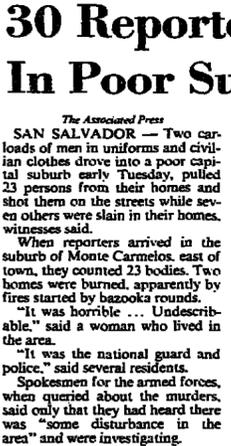
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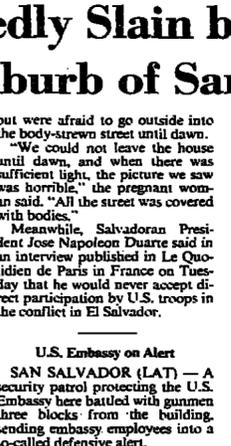
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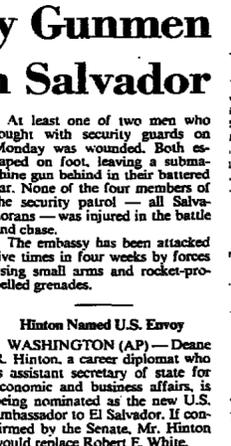
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PARIS! Like a fine country inn at the center of Paris. Spruce-up your meals and seafood specialties on a new fixed-price menu (25 F. 50 F. Choice wines). BÔTISSÈRE BAVOIL. Hôtel Inter-Continental, 3 rue de Cassignole, 75001 Paris, France.

TWA Domestic Terminal and TWA International Terminal. One thing a space-age airline terminal should give you is plenty of space. That's why TWA has acquired the terminal adjacent to our existing terminal at JFK. We're combining these two buildings into the largest and most spacious flight centre at JFK. Bigger flight centre means better service. The amount of traffic that used to go through one terminal now goes through two. The result will be less congestion, smaller crowds, shorter queues. It'll mean less waiting. The gate areas will be less crowded too. And less crowding means better service. From the biggest airline across the Atlantic. All in all you'll find TWA's new flight centre at JFK a sizeable improvement, whether you're travelling internationally or domestically. It's another big idea from the biggest airline across the Atlantic to make your flying easier and more convenient. You're going to like us. TWA logo.

Pushing the Auto Industry

It is good that the Reagan administration's auto industry relief plan does not explicitly call for Japan to restrain auto exports to the United States. The anti-protectionist approach is to be applauded. But not too loudly, because at the same time, a team from the Special Trade Representative's office is in Tokyo on a "delicate" mission. The assignment is to bring back an agreement on a voluntary quota without asking for it. If that sounds like sleight-of-hand, it's because it is. The president, quite understandably from a political point of view, is trying to preserve his credentials as a free-trader and keep his campaign promise to U.S. auto workers to put some life back in the industry.

The Japanese would like to help President Reagan out of his dilemma, but in a way that is consistent with their own interests. Japanese automakers can afford to sell fewer cars on the U.S. market, but such U.S.-Japanese collusion in restraint of trade would upset Europeans, most of whom already impose some restrictions on Japanese auto exports. Lord Carrington, the British foreign minister, told the Japanese this week that "it is not acceptable that the American problem be solved and the European problem be put to one side." The Japanese do not want to be forced into further limiting their European sales just because Detroit is in trouble. And they are disappointed that the administration package did not include wage controls and investment incentives to quicken the pace of the U.S. auto industry's recovery.

The bulk of the Reagan program is the rollback and relaxation of pollution and safety standards. Some of them make sense. It is not necessary, for example, that all U.S. cars

be pollution-free above 5,000 feet. A limited number of cars could be equipped to serve that market. But it does not make sense to halve the crash standard for bumpers from five miles an hour to two and a half miles an hour or to remove tire safety restrictions. There are more than 30 other regulations that the administration is seeking to have postponed or eliminated.

Vice President Bush said that easing the clean air and safety restrictions on the industry would save the consumer \$9.3 billion and the auto manufacturers, \$1.4 billion. He also said it would permit 200,000 unemployed auto workers to return to their jobs. If all of his figures were to prove accurate, it would be a trade-off worth examining carefully. But they are probably all over-optimistic, in part because they depend on the willingness of the Big Three automakers to pass through savings to the consumer. They also depend on the administration being right about the extent to which its overall program will stimulate the economy.

Detroit is generally pleased about the plan. Japan is less so. But neither has as its first concern the welfare of the U.S. public. That is the government's responsibility. It remains to be seen whether the Reagan approach to protecting the public interest is the right one. It is a short-term effort aimed at getting the industry over the \$70 billion retooling hump it now faces. What the cost will be in pollution and safety hazards is incalculable. It is also hard to say what the long-term consequences will be. After all, the government can't hold the industry's hand forever.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Bargaining With Saudis

By persuading President Sadat to let 1,000 U.S. troops join a peacekeeping force in the Sinai Peninsula, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has assured the survival of the Camp David accords and reaffirmed U.S. sponsorship of the Israeli-Egyptian entente. Thus he reached Saudi Arabia on Tuesday as a protector of Israel as well as a suitor for oil. It is time to insist that the Saudis end their scornful treatment of Camp David as part of a wider diplomatic bargain that justifies their purchase of ever more sophisticated U.S. weapons.

The Saudis contend that their growing economic and military ties to the United States represent only an anti-Soviet alignment. But in making their air force dependent upon U.S. supplies and training, they are in fact contributing to U.S. influence in the region and thus to the security of Egypt and Israel. The sooner they own up to that reality, and drop even the pretense of a "holy war" against Israel, the smoother will be their U.S. connection. It is hard to believe that the Saudis' diplomatic doubletalk still fools any Palestinians, thus protecting the House of Saud against subversion or revolt. Indeed, if the Saudi monarchy cannot survive open accommodation with Israel, it is hardly a safe depository for all that dangerous hardware.

A few honest words from the Saudis would certainly improve the Reagan administration's case for the proposed arms sales. Mr. Haig's explanations so far have been ex-

remely vague. His expressed regard for President Carter's "commitments" would be touching if he had not enthusiastically kicked over so many other diplomatic traces.

The fact is that he, too, is eager to give the Saudis almost anything they want — missiles and fuel tanks to extend the reach of the promised F-15 fighters and now the AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft that can spy over the entire region. He wants Congress to approve these sales for the bonds they may create with the Saudi military and for the basing rights that may evolve for U.S. forces. What Congress should also want in return is a Saudi diplomacy that legitimizes Arab negotiation with Israel. The Saudis should be encouraged to continue to mediate regional disputes, as in their defense of Jordan against Syria last year. They have a role in the effort to restore effective government in Lebanon. And they need to contribute more to international aid programs that help poor nations struggling to pay for oil.

The Israelis resent the buildup of Saudi power, but not because they cannot defend against it. What frightens them most is the Western rush to appease the Saudis' oil wealth. An Israel afraid of diplomatic isolation will not in the end negotiate generously with even the most moderate Arabs. If Mr. Haig aims to contain Soviet influence in the Middle East, he needs allies who will at least speak to each other.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Next, the Ox Cart

No one has taken the dirigible seriously for decades — except the military during World War II and, more recently, the television companies during big-time, outdoor sports events. But dirigibles may now be on their way back.

The Goodyear Aerospace Co., according to a recent report in The New York Times, has spent \$7 million in the last seven years on airship design and marketing studies. It is now looking for customers for two versions of the blimps it sends around the country regularly on public-relations missions.

One of those versions is pretty conventional. About half the size of the airships that hover over football stadiums, it is designed to be a maritime surveillance craft that stays on patrol for 48 hours while serving as a platform for visual and radar operations. The Coast Guard is said to be interested.

The other version is the one that catches the fancy. More than 450 feet long, with heli-

copter blades to help it up and down and propellers to move it forward and backward, this blimp is designed to move freight. Good-year thinks it can lift 75 tons and carry them up to 300 miles at 75 mph. Heavy-duty helicopters, with which it would compete, handle about 16 tons and have quite limited range. Goodyear is said to be talking about building one of these blimps to haul tar sand out of inaccessible areas of Canada.

And why not? Mankind dreamed of harnessing the balloon long before Orville and Wilbur Wright put their plane into the air at Kitty Hawk. And the zeppelins, until disaster struck, seemed to have a great future. Now, with helium instead of hydrogen inside the airbags and with the price of oil increasing the operating costs of airplanes and helicopters, maybe the day of the dirigible has come at last. If it has, who knows what will come next? Maybe the ox cart.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Watching Poland's Crisis

No one, of course, can be sure whether the Soviet Union is merely flexing its muscles to intimidate the Poles or to set the stage for something more drastic.

There is little the West can do militarily should the Soviet tanks start to roll. But economically, it can exert pressure, as the Unit-

ed States and West Germany are trying to do by warning that they would not give further economic aid to Poland if Solidarity is suppressed.

The West should make use of this lever more effectively, wielding it where it hurts most for the Soviet bloc — in the area of bank credits, technology and food.

— From the Straits Times (Singapore).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

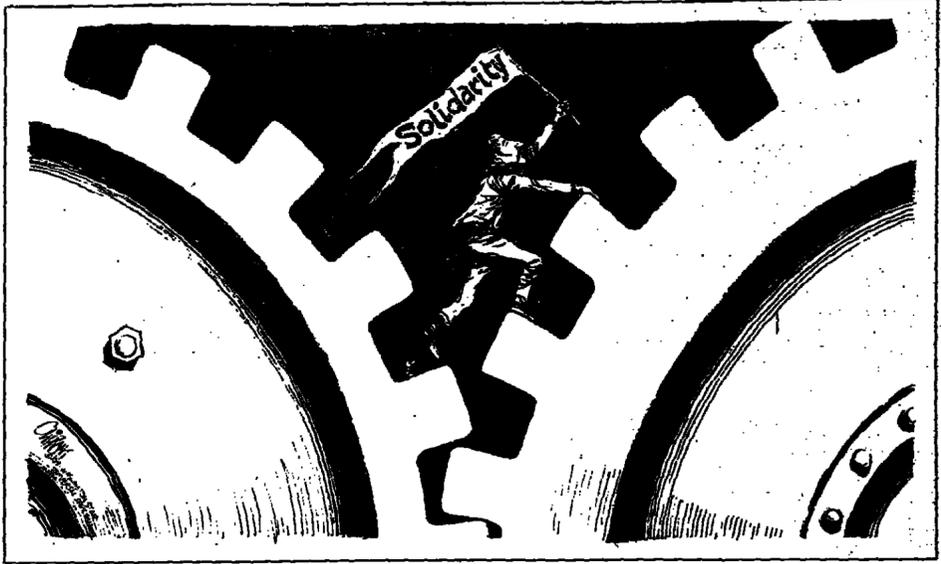
April 8, 1906

NEW YORK — An editorial in the Ohio State Journal comments: "Ohio seems to be on the verge of the most advanced temperance legislation it has ever enjoyed. It is estimated that the \$1,000 tax will put one-half of the saloons in the state permanently out of business, and this without neighborhood friction or turmoil of any kind, but simply by the working out of an economic principle." The Boston Post observes: "At last the matter of amending the statutes regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor is approached in a sane and practical spirit. The legislative committee's conclusions as to the changes required to bring the laws into harmony with common sense are in the main sound and commendable."

Fifty Years Ago

April 8, 1931

NEW YORK — After being denounced as agents of the "thieving Soviet government," the Chase National Bank and the Equitable Trust Co., through counsel, today denied knowledge of the source of \$5 million in gold ingots for which the Bank of France is suing the two houses in the federal court. A surprise was sprung by the two defendants when they disclosed that the bullion, which was believed to have been in their vaults since its arrival here in February, 1928, as part of the first gold shipment from Russia to that country after the 1920 embargo, actually was shipped back to Russia long ago. Nathan Miller, ex-governor of New York, told the jury that Soviet officials had stolen the ingots from the Bank of France.



The Villa on Hai Ba Trung Street

By Stanley Karnow

HANOI — The large gray villa on Hai Ba Trung Street, a busy thoroughfare here, is a monument to an aborted diplomatic effort. Cleaned and renovated, it was supposed to house the U.S. Embassy in Vietnam — and it still awaits its tenants.

But the agreement to establish formal relations, virtually concluded more than two years ago, was postponed at the last minute. And the prospect of its revival soon is remote.

The United States cannot conceivably consider fresh negotiations until the Vietnamese withdraw their forces from Cambodia, the neighboring country they occupied in late 1978. For Washington to do otherwise would be to undermine its own opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which the Vietnamese publicly support as Moscow's ally.

Pol Pot Faction

The Vietnamese contend, however, that they cannot accept a compromise as long as the Chinese arm the Pol Pot guerrillas in Cambodia. They also insist that China, which attacked Vietnam following the occupation of Cambodia, settle its dispute with them.

So, as often happens these days, a broad international issue has become enmeshed in a regional quarrel, and unraveling the tangle will take time. I suspect, though, that time may not be working in Vietnam's favor.

What the Vietnamese need, it seems to me, is a counterweight to the Russians, on whom they have become uncomfortably dependent politically, economically and militarily. An opening to the United States, though it may be only symbolic at first, offers that possibility.

Vietnam, currently in desperate economic shape, could not survive without Soviet help. The Russians provide two essentials, grain and oil, as well as the weapons for some 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and an equal number on the Chinese frontier. They spend at least \$3 billion per day here — more than in Cuba.

Signs of Strain

But Russians are not generous anywhere, and their conduct in Vietnam is no exception. Thus their ties with this regime are beginning to show signs of strain.

Their assistance is extended in the form of loans, which the Vietnamese must repay with commodities like farm products and handicrafts. The arrangement therefore curbs Vietnam's ability to export to the West, where they can buy the kind of technology that the Russians lack.

The Russians drive hard bargains. After tense talks recently, they boosted their price for oil. They have also demanded a stronger voice in the management of the Vietnamese economy. They want as well to add to their corps of 2,000 advisers here, claiming that their projects are often marred in red tape. For example, it takes a Soviet freighter a month to unload its cargo at Haiphong, the chaotically cluttered Vietnamese port.

Terrorist Actions: From these and a dozen other examples I conclude our crisis, so sorely in need of a manager, has to do with the art and act of knowing. My friend Claire Sterling has written a book called "The Terror Network" in which she cites certain authoritative, uncontradicted and publicly available material showing the fact of Soviet sympathy with, and even encouragement and direction of, some of the bloodiest terrorist actions of the past decade. The response has been predictably extreme. Some have pushed her evidence to place the book itself doesn't pretend to take it. Others, either in reaction to this or in undying loyalty to their own prejudices, have simply denied all elements of her story. It is a hysterical Red-baiting invention, there is no KGB-Carlos connection, and so forth.

TYLER W. SPAFFORD, Saint-Etienne du Gres, France.

Unfair to Monkeys

Although most of them — during the recent Evolution vs. Creation trial — supported the latter credo, no one is better living proof of the theory that man is related to the monkey than the radio and TV "cranks, screwballs, splinterbrains and con-men" so ably castigated by William Pfaff (IHT, March 13).

AL HIX, London.

The Vietnamese, intensely nationalistic, have been resisting much of this pressure. They resist the travels of Russians in the country, as they do other foreigners. Soviet warships calling at Cam Ranh, the former U.S. base, must submit to complex procedures.

From my observation, moreover, Russians are not especially admired here. Big and beery, Soviet technicians and their wives appear to repel the graceful Vietnamese, who refer to them mockingly as "Americans without dollars."

Dollar Is Supreme

In contrast, the Vietnamese display no rancor toward Americans, despite the war. For one thing, their propaganda tells them to blame the U.S. government, not the American people. Young Vietnamese in particular also have a misty vision of the United States as the consumer utopia, spending on blue jeans, rock records and the other goodies of their dreams. The dollar, sagging elsewhere, is supreme here.

This "cultural" attraction, though perhaps superficial, is real. Browse around the foreign-language bookstore, which features only volumes by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Ho Chi Minh. The stereo is playing a number called "Fantasy Island."

It is regrettable, I think, that the United States and Vietnam failed to come to terms. Looking back, however, the Vietnamese initially blundered — and they now concede to their mistake.

Former Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, a Carter administration official, eagerly sought normalization when he first met Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in 1977. But Mr. Thach made the deal contingent on \$3.2 billion in reparations that President Nixon, acting without legislative approval, had secretly promised Hanoi for its acquiescence to the 1973 cease-fire.

Mr. Thach, it turns out, was under orders to hold out for the money, which the Vietnamese were counting on to finance their economic plans. In Washington, meanwhile, Congress intervened to block any funds for Vietnam until the question of Americans missing in action was cleared up.

As a result, the matter dragged on until the fall of 1978, when the Vietnamese dropped the condition. At that point, Mr. Holbrooke and Mr. Thach quickly concurred, even working out details on personnel, communications and embassy sites. Cyrus Vance, secretary of state at that time, approved the arrangement with President Carter's blessing.

Enter Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, keen on playing the "China card" against the Russians. Arguing that the China connection deserved priority, he further asserted that Vietnam, which had just signed a treaty with the Soviet Union, was in Moscow's pocket.

Who is doing what to whom in Central America? The administration asserts that the troublemakers are Cuban-armed and -inspired Communists, to which comes the immediate rejoinder that these so-called Communists are but a figment of the typically overwrought conservative imagination. And who stands to profit and who to lose and by how much if the administration's economic plans are put into effect? The poor will lose and drastically so, the opposition states, to which the rejoinder is equally swift in coming: All these vast numbers of so-called poor who will be victimized just don't exist — they are a figment of the American left's overwrought imagination.

Manager Needed

Whereupon, of course, mountains of statistics, reports, first-person accounts and other proof known to the scientists among us are produced, demonstrating beyond a reasonable doubt that everything that has been said by all parties to the argument is true.

But the human mind is notably fertile and inventive, with or without such precedents, in the manufacture of reasons to disbelieve various facts and in the creation of techniques for achieving this disbelief. There is the match-up of evils. They do this but we have done that, so it is all canceled out. There is the exploitation of exceptions or of the predictable fact that no situation is 100 percent a certain way. Some of the poor cheat on their welfare. Some of your best anti-Communist allies are no particular liars themselves. There are the occasional errors of fact or presentation mixed into the gener-

'Knowing'

Another book has recently dealt with this subject of "knowing" in a stunning, important way. It is Walter Laqueur's "The Terrible Secret," a brief but heavily documented account of what really was and wasn't known or available to be known about the Nazis' extermination of the Jews in Europe while that extermination was taking place and in light of the latest

Mr. Carter's domestic political aides backed Mr. Brzezinski, making the case that the U.S. public preferred China — and, besides, Vietnam had nothing to give in exchange. Mr. Carter shifted, shelving Vietnam, and the China bet was announced in mid-December, 1978.

Mr. Holbrooke continued to plead for a Vietnam tie, but not for long. At Christmas, the Vietnamese went into Cambodia, and soon afterward the massive exodus of refugees from Vietnam hit the headlines. Since then, Vietnam's file has been gathering dust on its shelf.

Realistic

Though disappointed, Vietnamese officials are realistic: "Faced with a choice between China and Vietnam," one of them told me the other day, "I would have done the same as President Carter."

I sense nevertheless that the Vietnamese would like another try. The fact that they are opening up gradually to U.S. and other Western journalists is an indication. Given the Reagan administration's distrust of the Soviet Union and its clients, however, the chance of a break in the deadlock look slim.

In the meantime, the Vietnamese will have to offer something better than the villa on Hai Ba Trung Street. But, they tell me, it will remain available.

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Slouching Toward Warsaw

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The Russians are prepared to pounce, but want to cut the cost of naked invasion. So creeping intervention is the name of the Soviet game in Poland.

Cracks are already beginning to show in the surface of Polish resistance. And with President Reagan in the hospital, and Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state abroad, the focus in the United States and in allied countries lack steadfastness.

The tightening of the Soviet screw is particularly evident in the security field. Military maneuver have brought increases in the presence of Soviet and East German troops in and around Poland. The Russians have developed independent transport facilities in Poland. They have organized a communications network wholly separate from the Polish system. The net now able to move without the Poles even knowing it.

Diplomatic and propaganda pressures have mounted since the visit of President Leonid I. Brezhnev to the Czech party congress in Prague comes under the heading. So does the statement by the Czech leader, Gustav Husak, that the Warsaw Pact countries are determined to maintain the status of Poland as a Socialist country. And the tone of menace in the Soviet press has brightened steadily.

Political divisions inside Poland show up clearly against that backdrop. A week ago, the Polish leaders could not agree on a move pushed by the Soviet Union to impose martial law. The meeting of the parliament set for Monday had to be canceled as a result. In announcing the cancellation, Polish authorities gave as an excuse the indisposition of the premier, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. Warsaw then announced that its delegation to the Prague party congress would be led by a former foreign minister, Stefan Olszowski, not Party Secretary Stanislaw Kania.

Soviet Scenario

Mr. Olszowski has been known ever since the independent tradition Solidarity struck against the government last August, as a patriot of tough, realistic tactics. The premier and party secretary by contrast, have always opposed the use of force against Solidarity. So what seems to be happening in Poland is a steady growth in the challenge posed by hardliner around Mr. Olszowski to the moderate leadership of Mr. Jaruzelski and Mr. Kania.

The preferred Soviet scenario would probably begin with a veto for the hardliners in Warsaw. Next would come the application of force by the Polish government against the independent union and its partisans. Then, if necessary, an appeal for help by the Polish regime to the "Socialist fraternity." Thus, instead of invading, the Russians would merely be slouching toward Warsaw in response to the plea of a friendly government.

The role of the West in all this while not central, is more than that of helpless bystander. The United States and its allies will determine in large part the price the Soviet Union has to pay for interference in Polish affairs. So the clear interest of the Atlantic allies is to keep the spotlight of attention steadily focused on Poland and the Soviet Union.

Two egregious examples of blurred focus, however, have cropped up in the past few days. First, there was the remark by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in London, that a Soviet invasion of Poland might trigger U.S. military aid to China. That comment opens a whole other, extremely complicated subject. It gives the Russians at least the color of a pretext for not showing restraint. Indeed, if the idea is to make the Russians invade, China is a good subject to raise.

Secondly, there was the reluctance of the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher to press the Polish question during a visit to Moscow last week. Mr. Genscher talked with Mr. Brezhnev and other high Soviet officials about theater nuclear weapons in Europe. But he didn't force the Polish issue, because the Russians showed sensitivity. Which, in fact, is exactly the reason to come across loud and clear on the subject.

The mood in Washington, however, does not exactly favor sharp concentration on Poland. The White House emphasis is on reassuring the country that President Reagan is alive and well and telling more jokes than ever. In keeping with that stance, the secretaries of state and defense were sent abroad last week on previously scheduled visits of no special moment. But if the Russians do move, the world will begin to wonder whether the Reagan administration can cope with problems that involve more serious business than making the American people feel good.

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Possible Decreases in U.S. Aid Could Seriously Affect Tanzania

By Jay Ross
The Associated Press
DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — This country is going to get a "red look" by the Reagan administration as it re-examines U.S. policy in Africa, a U.S. economist said at a recent seminar here.

By any measurement, the economy of Tanzania is in a mess. The East African country is operating on a day-to-day basis, a Western diplomat said, and foreign exchange reserves are sufficient for only one month's imports.

U.S. proposals to slow down \$3 billion in grants to the World Bank's loan program could also seriously affect Tanzania, which last year received \$125 million from that source.

Health Improvements

Despite Tanzania's economic woes, the government has registered impressive achievements in improving social conditions in the 20 years since gaining independence from Britain. Adult literacy shot up from 10 percent in 1960 to 73 percent in 1978 — one of the highest rates of increase in the Third World. Neighboring capitalist-oriented Kenya, often cited as one of Africa's few success stories, went from a 20-percent literacy rate to 40 percent in the same period.

Primary-school enrollment has increased from 25 percent of the school-age population in 1960 to the current figure of 95 percent. Similar advances have been made in the field of health with life expectancy increasing by a decade to 51 years. Forty percent of Tanzania's villages now have clean tap water and 35 percent have clinics — both rarities before independence.

On the other side of the ledger, however, the country has been running a balance-of-trade deficit of more than \$600 million a year for the last three years, causing a \$300 million backlog in Tanzania's payments to creditors.

In 20 years of independence, Mr. Nyerere said recently, "one thing we have not done very well is to change our agriculture."



Julius Nyerere

increasing in the first decade of independence. Tanzania's exports, mainly agricultural products such as coffee, tea and sisal, have fallen back to the level of 1962.

Finance Minister Amir Jamal cites three basic factors for the difficulties: the war in Uganda that overthrew the dictator Idi Amin in 1979-80, the huge increase in oil prices and the devastating drought. Critics note, however, that government inefficiency and corruption have also played major roles in the economic woes.

An investigation of corruption charges has led to the dismissal of five senior officials, including the minister of transport and the head of the country's airline, although no criminal charges have been brought.

Meanwhile, President Nyerere holds firmly to his socialist principles. "The private sector is a source of corruption," he said. "If we allow a few individuals to accumulate money they will use the money to tempt others. So basically we must abolish this."

Iran President, Premier May Face Trial

TEHRAN — Iran's president, premier and chief government spokesman may face trial over university violence, the prosecutor-general said Tuesday.

The prosecutor, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, did not say what charges might be brought against President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Premier Mohammad Ali Rajai and spokesman Behzad Nabavi.

The three waged a violent war of words in the aftermath of fighting at Tehran University last month in which at least 45 persons were injured.

"It is difficult for me to set an exact date for the trials, but the investigators told me they thought they would be ready in about two weeks' time," the prosecutor said on state radio. "Suits have been filed against President Bani-Sadr, Mr. Nabavi and the premier and against some political groups."

In another development, the prosecutor ordered the liberal daily newspaper Mizan to cease publication, silencing one of the country's two major nongovernmental voices.

The closure followed the arrest Monday of the paper's managing editor, Reza Sadr, who was accused of slandering, libel, disturbing national security and printing false reports. Mr. Sadr served as commerce minister in the interim government of Mehdi Bazargan after the 1979 revolution.

"We have received an official order signed by National Guidance Minister Abbas Douzdouani, and the newspaper will not appear from tomorrow," a Mizan spokesman said Tuesday.

New Mexico Inmate Slain

SANTA FE, N.M. — An inmate charged with first-degree murder stemming from last year's New Mexico State Penitentiary riot was stabbed to death Monday, the sixth inmate killed since the riot in which 33 inmates died, corrections officials said.

A government investigator later told another newspaper that Mizan had been closed "for publishing libels and creating tensions in society." He warned all mass media that from now on they must print their political orientation and the names of their licensee holder and managing director on their mastheads.

Voice of Opposition

If Mizan does not reappear, the afternoon daily Islamic Revolution, run by President Bani-Sadr, will be the only major newspaper opposing the dominant Islamic Republican Party.

President Bani-Sadr, in what appeared to be a comment critical of the Mizan closure, said Tuesday, "We must defend freedom at any price, and especially freedom of the press."

Mizan, founded last September

as a nonprofit entity by a group of journalists, disclaims party affiliations but is an avowed supporter of Mr. Bazargan, whose son Abdul Ali is its editor.

The managing editor, Mr. Sadr, 54, who was questioned for six hours Monday, was still being held in prison Tuesday. Bail was set at the equivalent of \$70,000.

The prosecutor said the proposed trials of the government officials were proof of the recent words of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that nobody was above the law. A jury will probably be sworn in next Wednesday, he added.

After the university violence, the president and his political opponents traded insults and accusations of responsibility until they were silenced 11 days later by Ayatollah Khomeini. He ended the wrangle without taking sides by

saying all the figures involved in it were legally in office and it was forbidden to insult or weaken them.

At the same time he reminded them that they were all subject to the constitution and could face public exposure and trial if they did not obey it.

Foreign Ties Backed

TEHRAN (Reuters) — One of Iran's most senior and influential clergy men said that his country wanted good and friendly relations with the United States, the Soviet Union and other major countries. The English-language Tehran Times reported Tuesday.

Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri said that such links were possible provided the other countries avoided oppressing Iran or interfering in its affairs. "We should have friendly relations but not the relationship of an oppressor and an oppressed," he said. "They should not interfere in our affairs."

Africa Miners Not Over Rents

JOHANNESBURG — About 100 black miners wrecked a beer at early Tuesday and set fire to administrative offices at a gold mine near Johannesburg in a protest over rent increases, the South African Press Association reported.

The riot occurred at the Summer Jack gold mine in Germiston, 10 miles east of Johannesburg, the newspaper said. There were no reports of injuries or arrests.

The miners turned out to protest increases of the monthly rent in migrant workers' dormitories from 1 to \$18. In the last two days, rents over similar rent rises were reported in three black townships near Johannesburg. Demonstrators threw rocks and set fires in suburbs 13 miles to the east, and Sebokeng and Evaton, about 15 miles to the south, officials said.

Grumbling Increases

Even though Mr. Nyerere is still very popular, there is increasing grumbling against his Socialist policies, which some people blame for many of the country's ills.

"Our president is good in politics, but not economics," said a former municipal clerk who now drives a taxi. He makes more money now, but there is little to spend it on.

Mr. Nyerere is Africa's most prominent proponent of nonalignment. He has already criticized the U.S. military buildup in the Indian Ocean and is bound to increase the criticism if the Reagan administration continues to relax U.S. opposition to white-ruled South Africa.

Hunger for Oil Causes Japan to Move Into a Closer Relationship With PLO

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The formula for dealing with Japan is not complicated, explained Fathi Abdul mid, the Tokyo representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"We say that, if there is no oil in the Middle East, oil supplies will naturally be endangered," he said. "And there can be peace in the Middle East with a Palestinian state."

For an oil-hungry country such as Japan, the message is basically clear and has helped to move the country closer to the PLO in the last seven years. Japan wants oil, Arab countries have it, and dealing with them means dealing on a level that is fair to both.

That relationship may reach an important new stage this year if Mr. Arafat, the PLO leader, visits Tokyo as widely expected. In all likelihood, it would be an official visit. He would come as the guest of Japanese parliament members, but he has been invited to give a speech to the press and the foreign minister.

Recognition Step

If Mr. Arafat comes — and a Japanese official says the odds are on — it would be an important step for the PLO as it inches toward international recognition. Mr. Arafat has never made an official visit to the United States. In Western Europe he has been welcomed only by Austria and Spain.

A trip to Tokyo would thus be regarded as a significant step for the PLO in the non-Communist world.

The substance of the visit may be less important than its symbolic nature. Mr. Arafat is expected to press his campaign for recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of Palestinians and for official diplomatic status for his mission in Tokyo. The Japanese say they will not agree but will, instead, call on him to renounce terrorism and recognize the right of Israel to exist.

The United States has objected to Mr. Arafat's visit, warning that it will not help the cause of peace in the Middle East and

may damage Japan's image in the United States.

Japanese officials, while acknowledging in private the role that oil pressures play in their PLO policy, maintain that dealing with the organization has merit independently.

"We think that peace and stability in the Middle East are very important, and to have them you cannot refuse to have a dialogue with the PLO," said Koichi Tsutsumi, deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East and African Bureau. "You can't ignore [Mr. Arafat]. It is wrong to act as if the PLO is just a group of terrorists. They have influence."

Until the so-called great oil shock of 1973-74, Japan did not have much of a Middle East policy. That region was and is the source of much of its oil, but Japan in those days bought most of its supplies through U.S. oil companies. The oil shock changed that.

In 1974 Japan voted to give the PLO observer status at the United Nations, and in 1976 it agreed to permit the organization to open a Tokyo office, without diplomatic status.

Japan today goes a step further than West European countries in dealing with the PLO. Like European countries, it agrees to the principle of PLO self-determination, but unlike Europe generally, it also asserts that this gives the PLO the right to an independent state.

2 Men Murdered In Italy Attacks

The Associated Press

ROME — A prison guard was assassinated outside his home in Rome on Tuesday by men claiming to be Red Brigades terrorists, while unidentified gunmen killed a Christian Democratic politician in Naples, police reported.

A telephone caller told the newspaper La Repubblica that Raffaele Cinotti, 28, a guard at Rebibbia Prison, was killed in reprisal for the arrest Saturday in Milan of Mario Moretti, a leader of the terrorist organization.

It was not known whether the murder of Neapolitan politician Alfredo Mundo was politically motivated.

In the unpretentious PLO office in Tokyo's Shibuya district, Mr. Hamid discussed the ways in which Arab and PLO influences have worked to bring Japan around to its present position. "It is a question of mixing economics and politics," he summed up.

In addition to seeking stable oil supplies from the Middle East, Mr. Hamid said, Japan wants to sell industrial plants and other technologically advanced goods to wealthy Arab states that are in the process of modernization.

So the PLO's first line of contact is with the businessmen who have great political influence in Japan. "We know the role of industrialists in policy-making in Japan... and our channels of influence run through the businessmen and industrialists," Mr. Hamid said.

His office supplies the businessmen with information and arranges commercial contacts when they visit Middle Eastern countries. "To any business delegation going to the Middle East, we say that they should meet Palestinians in the normal course of doing business," he added. "They recognize the importance of the Palestinians and we arrange contacts for them."

Message to Businessmen

Mr. Hamid's message to businessmen and bureaucrats traveling to the Middle East is that peace and oil supplies are inextricably entangled and that to get along with the Arab countries they must take a favorable attitude toward the PLO.

That message is also made clear to the Japanese government by leaders of the oil-rich nations, he said. As an example, Mr. Hamid cited the visit to Japan in November, 1979, of Mansour bin Odeh, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, who had earlier opened negotiations with Japan on the PLO's behalf.

"Odeh told them that you cannot speak about guarantees of oil and supplies of oil without looking to our political interests, which is the Palestinian question," Mr. Hamid said.

That meeting with Mr. Odeh, Mr. Hamid asserted, ended with a promise by Japan to arrange audiences for Mr. Arafat with the premier and foreign minister.

Alfredo Guarini

ROME (AP) — Alfredo Guarini, 79, who produced the film "Le Mura di Malapaga" (The Walls of Malapaga) that won an Oscar for best foreign film in 1950, died Monday in a Rome clinic, hospital officials announced.

Lucile Godbold

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) — Former international track star Lucile Ellerbe Godbold, 80, died Sunday at the Forest Hills Nursing Center here. Miss Godbold, known affectionately as "Miss Ludy," won six gold medals in 1922 in the First International Track Meet for Women in Paris.

Robert Hite

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Robert Hite, 38, founder and lead vocalist of the band Canned Heat died early Monday, apparently of a heart attack, after becoming ill during a performance. His band emerged on the national rock scene at the 1967 Monterey Pop Festival and scored its biggest hits in the following two years with "On the Road Again" and "Going Up the Country."

Frank Emmick, Long Held by Cuba, Dies

The Associated Press

TOLEDO, Ohio — Frank C. Emmick, 65, an exporter who spent 14 years in Cuban prisons on charges that he was a spy for the CIA, has died. He denied ever working for the CIA.

Mr. Emmick died Sunday at a hospital where he was taken after slipping while attending a dance. He was released from Cuba on Jan. 1, 1978, he had been living in Toledo.

For the last year, Mr. Emmick had been traveling the country, delivering lectures on Cuba, Communism and his imprisonment. He was working on a book based on his years in Cuban jails and his encounters with the government of Fidel Castro.

Mr. Emmick was running a small manufacturing firm in Hillsdale, Fla., when Mr. Castro took power in 1959, and was one of several Americans who sought to establish new businesses in Cuba after the revolution. In the two years between 1959 and the Bay of Pigs invasion, Mr. Emmick said that he became the world's largest exporter of frog legs.

The Cuban government refused to let him leave after it nationalized his business and broke diplomatic relations with the United States.

Mr. Emmick first was arrested in 1961, then released three

days later. He was arrested several more times and, on one occasion, was interrogated around the clock about U.S. plans to invade Cuba.

Later in 1961, he made arrangements through the Swiss Embassy to leave Cuba and was at the airport when Cuban officials told him he could not leave until he paid \$24,000 for the last shipment of frog legs the government had delivered to his company.

He spent two more years in the country and was arrested Sept. 12, 1963, on charges that he was the CIA's station chief on the island.

In December, 1977, he was allowed to meet with Rep. Frederick Richmond of New York and Rep. Richard Nolan of Minnesota, both Democrats, who were in Cuba with a message to Mr. Castro from President Carter. Soon after that Mr. Emmick was released.

Rev. Cappuccino Ilarino

ROME (AP) — The Rev. Cappuccino Ilarino, 76, who served as a papal preacher for 20 years until his retirement last year, died Monday after a heart attack, church officials reported. He was known for his expertise in theology, science

and the history of the church in the Middle Ages.

Alfredo Guarini

ROME (AP) — Alfredo Guarini, 79, who produced the film "Le Mura di Malapaga" (The Walls of Malapaga) that won an Oscar for best foreign film in 1950, died Monday in a Rome clinic, hospital officials announced.

Lucile Godbold

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) — Former international track star Lucile Ellerbe Godbold, 80, died Sunday at the Forest Hills Nursing Center here. Miss Godbold, known affectionately as "Miss Ludy," won six gold medals in 1922 in the First International Track Meet for Women in Paris.

Robert Hite

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Robert Hite, 38, founder and lead vocalist of the band Canned Heat died early Monday, apparently of a heart attack, after becoming ill during a performance. His band emerged on the national rock scene at the 1967 Monterey Pop Festival and scored its biggest hits in the following two years with "On the Road Again" and "Going Up the Country."

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USINESS NEWS BRIEFS

AT Is Granted Increase in Rate of Return

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission Monday granted a long-sought increase in the company's rate of return, a decision that could add about \$1 billion in added revenues next year.

Film, Marvin Davis Sign Merger Accord

OLLYWOOD — Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. and millionaire Marvin Davis signed a formal merger agreement Monday in a climax to a six-month, on-again, off-again negotiation.

Rhone Poulenc Splits Textile Operations

PARIS — Rhone Poulenc will split its subsidiary Rhone Poulenc textile into three further subsidiaries to make the source of losses easier to identify, a company spokesman said Tuesday.

Millan Bloedel Backs Noranda Offer

ANCOUVER — MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. said Tuesday its board has recommended that shareholders accept Noranda Mines Ltd.'s 62-Canadian dollar (\$32.24) bid for each of 8.9 million of its shares.

Saudi Sign Accord for Refinery

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. — Texaco said Petromin, the Saudi Arabian oil agency, has formally approved a 12,000 barrel-a-day lubricating refinery in the city of Jubail.

Swedish Group Profit to Be Flat

LINKÖPING, Sweden — Saab-Scania expects 1981 group profits before appropriations and taxes to be little changed from 1980 levels, a company spokesman said Tuesday in response to an inquiry.

Bid for Royal Bank Set by Hongkong & Shanghai

LONDON — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Tuesday said it will make a rival bid valued at \$498.3 million for Royal Bank of Scotland Group Ltd., which last week agreed to merge with Standard Charter Bank in a transaction valued at \$1.3 billion.

U.S. Navy Says It Is Considering Importing Subs

WASHINGTON — The Navy, unhappy with cost overruns, poor quality and delays, says it may import submarines if U.S. shipyards do not become more competitive.

Bonn-Paris Issue Put at 6 Billion DM

COLOGNE — West Germany plans to raise around 6 billion Deutsche marks through its proposed joint international bond issue with France, an economist for the Social Democratic Party said Tuesday in a radio interview.

The economist, Wolfgang Roth, said leaders of the coalition government agreed at a meeting he attended Monday that the money should be used to help finance a new economic program.

The program would be designed to promote energy saving, reduce unemployment and encourage investment by small- and medium-sized firms, he said, adding that the cabinet is due to settle the details at its regular meeting Wednesday.

The government's chief spokesman, Kurt Becker, said Monday that the loan might be floated by French and West German banking organizations. But he declined to comment on reports that West Germany's reconstruction loan corporation, known as KFW, would be the German borrower.

Mr. Becker said last week that member countries of OPEC are expected to be the major buyers of the securities, particularly Saudi Arabia.

Bonn is thought to be seeking to fulfill an agreement reached in January with Saudi Arabia under which the Saudis would buy West German gov-

ernment notes and other securities denominated in marks.

West Germany's borrowing in the Middle East results from its need to offset its large balance-of-payments deficit, caused by higher oil prices, slumping foreign-trade earnings and high U.S. interest rates that draw investment capital out of marks and into dollars.

French spokesmen have said that efforts may be made to include other member countries of the EEC in the financing plans.

Meanwhile, the Bundesbank reported that West Germany had a provisional balance-of-payments deficit in February of 6.09 billion DM following a revised surplus of 85 million DM in January and a 3.39 billion-DM deficit in February 1980.

The small January surplus was revised from the deficit of 845 million DM initially reported for the month. In the first two months of the year, the overall payments deficit amounted to 6.01 billion DM compared with a deficit of 7.27 billion DM in the first two months of 1980, the central bank said.

The Bundesbank said the current-account deficit in February was 1.63 billion DM after 5.05 billion DM in January, or roughly in line with the earlier report of the figures from the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden.

Sea-Mining Groups Back Reagan Policy

A system that would tax commercial operations and distribute the proceeds to developing states. A provision for the transfer of technology to the consortia to developing countries.

The structuring of the 36-member board of an international seabed authority. The companies said the treaty would assure three seats for Eastern bloc countries, while the United States was not guaranteed representation at all.

Not all the companies agree on how much more can be gained from the current session of the Third Conference of the Law of the Sea at the United Nations, now taking place in New York.

The protracted negotiations on the seabed treaty are a result of the difficulties of reconciling the interests of nations that have supplies of manganese, cobalt and nickel within their land borders with those of nations that do not, which is most of the rest of the world.

SEC Probes Insider Trading in St. Joe Bid

By Robert E. Dallos Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — In what is developing into one of the biggest investigations of insider trading in more than a decade, the Securities and Exchange Commission has begun probing over the records of last month's trading in the stock of St. Joe Minerals Corp. in the days just prior to a \$2-billion takeover bid by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons.

Twenty lawyers and investigators, one-fourth of the enforcement arm in the SEC's office here, are analyzing the trading records at more than 40 of the nation's major brokerage houses. They are studying the period beginning March 9 up to a few days after the formal announcement of the offer was made March 11. Trading in both the company's common stock and in options is being scrutinized.

Wall Street veterans close to the case say they can recall no similarly massive SEC investigations into insider trading since the Equity Funding Corp. of America case in 1973 and the Texas Gulf Sulphur case a decade earlier.

NYSE Prices Slip in Moderate Trading

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted narrowly lower Tuesday in moderate trading despite strength in several blue chip stocks as investors awaited interest rate developments.

Strength in American Telephone, General Motors and American Can was unable to offset weakness in other major industrial issues. Analysts said investors were waiting for some indication of where short-term interest rates are headed. Short-term rates eased Tuesday after a sharp rise Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.35 points to 992.89 and declines edged advances by a few issues as volume expanded slightly to 45 million shares from 43.2 million Monday.

The stock market had been in a six-week uptrend until a reassessment of the Federal Reserve Board intentions sent interest rates up and stock prices down Monday.

The Fed reported that consumer credit outstanding rose a seasonally adjusted \$2 billion in February after a \$869 million rise in January. Consumer credit stood at \$309.19 billion in February, or 0.3 percent lower than a year earlier.

The market opened weak but drew some encouragement from a decision by Citibank to hold its prime rate unchanged at 17 percent. The dollar continued to trade in a narrow range most of the day, but was helped early in the afternoon by a report from East Germany that Warsaw Pact maneuvers had ended.

U.S. State Department Spokesman William Dyess declined to comment on the East German report, but said the United States is still worried about Soviet intentions.

Volume leader American Telephone gained 1/4 to 52 1/2. The Federal Communications commission authorized a higher rate of return for the Bell System.

The dollar closed at the lows of the day in Europe due to an apparent easing of tensions in Poland and a softening in Eurodollar deposit rates, dealers in London said.

They said remarks by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress implying Poland's Communist Party could cope with the crisis there, took pressure off continental currencies at the dollar's expense. The dollar closed at 2.1375-85 Deutsche marks compared with 2.1550-70 Monday.

Sterling closed at the high of the day, reflecting the dollar's decline, ending at \$2.1925-35 against 2.1695-1710 Monday.

In other corporate news, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission reported that some General Electric nuclear reactors have a potential safety problem. The NRC said a leak in a cooling system of GE-designed boiling water reactors might be difficult to stop.

Del E. Webb corp said it received a number of expressions of interest and tentative proposals for the purchase of some of its properties.

options through the Geneva office of A. G. Becker Inc., an investment firm. Donald A. Malawasty, SEC's New York regional administrator, said the profits of the unidentified customers totaled more than \$1 million.

St. Joe has vigorously fought the takeover and has already found a "white knight" to make a better offer than Seagram's \$45 a share, which St. Joe called "grossly inadequate." St. Joe has since agreed to a merger into Fluor Corp. in a two-step transaction valued at \$2.65 billion.

Under that deal, Fluor would purchase 45 percent of St. Joe at \$60 a share in a tender offer that started Monday and ends May 10. In the second step, Fluor would acquire the rest of St. Joe's stock by swapping 1.2 of its shares for each St. Joe share. Some observers are speculating that Seagram may make a higher offer this week.

Looking at Geography The SEC investigators have just begun to analyze the records which the broker-dealers have sent in on so-called "blue trading questionnaires." Once all the transactions have been received, the SEC will be looking for several types of patterns. A primary one, a source said, is the geographical concentration of large trades.

"If a large number of call options were purchased by someone in Oshkosh, Wisconsin," a source said, "we'd want to get in touch with the person in Oshkosh who made those purchases. It would be sort of a whacky amount coming from one place like that."

The SEC has the ability to determine the owners of stock that is held in "street names," such as that held by a brokerage house for an individual.

Besides geographical location, the SEC task force is also looking at the size of the trades, with any unusually large transaction considered suspect. Another factor for which the agency will be on the lookout are connections that individuals who traded during the "critical days" had with St. Joe or with any other kinds of firms — such as law firms and printing companies — that might have been involved in arranging the takeover.

DATA PROCESSING MANAGERS T.D.T. has project-leaders, analysts, programmers and systems programmers versed in DB/DC available for short or long term contract work.

NEW ISSUE These bonds and warrants having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. U.S. \$55,000,000 American Airlines Overseas Finance N.V. (Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles) 15 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1986 Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Premium (if any) and Interest by American Airlines (Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.) With Warrants to Purchase U.S. \$55,000,000 15 1/4% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1988 Merrill Lynch International & Co. Salomon Brothers International Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Bank Brussel Lambert N.V. Banque Nationale de Paris County Bank Limited Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited A. E. Ames & Co. Alabi Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. American Express Bank Amro International Limited Arnold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. Bache Haber Stuart Shields Incorporated Banca Commerciale Italiana Banca del Gottardo Bank Julius Baer International Limited Bank of Beirut Bank Leu International Ltd. Bank Mees & Hope N.V. Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Banque Internationale à Luxembourg Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Banque Populaire Suisse S.A., Luxembourg Banque Privée de Gestion Financière BFG Banque Worms Baring Brothers & Co., Limited Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale Bergen Bank A/S Berliner Handels- und Fränkischer Bank Blyth Eastman Paine Webber Institutional Limited B.S.I. Underwriters Limited Charterhouse Japhet Limited Chase Manhattan Limited Chemical Bank International Group Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse CIBC Limited Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements Continental Illinois Limited Creditanstalt-Bankverein Crédit Industriel et Commercial Crédit du Nord Credito Italiano Dai-ichi Kangyo International Limited Daiwa Corporation N.V. Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormals Hies & Puzos DEN DANSKE BANK Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank Dillon, Read Overseas Europe Effektenbank-Warburg Abteigebäude European Banking Company First Chicago Limited Fuji International Finance Limited Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna Antony Gibbs & Sons, Ltd. Girozentrale und Bank Der Österreichischen Sparkassen (Allgemeinbank) Goldman Sachs International Corp. Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois Hambros Bank Limited Handelsbank N.V. (Overseas) Hensische Landesbank E. F. Hutton International Inc. Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino Kansai-Oriental-Bank Kfider, Pesthody International Kleiwort, Benson Limited Kredietbank N.V. Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg-Genoise Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International, Inc. Lloyds Bank International Limited LTCB International Limited Manufacturers Hanover Limited McLeod Young Weir International Limited Merck, Finck & Co. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Morgan Stanley International The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd. Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Nordic Bank Limited Sal Oppenheim jr. & Cie Orion Bank Limited Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V. Privatbanken A/S Rabobank Nederland Rothschild Bank AG The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Limited Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited Scandinavian Bank Limited Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hempel & Co. J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Sparbankernas Bank Svenska, Turnbull & Co. Sumitomo Finance International Svenska Handelsbanken Union Bank of Norway Ltd. Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F. Verriest and Werbank Abteigebäude J. Vontobel & Co. M. M. Warburg-Brockmann, Witz & Co. S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Wardley Limited Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Deutscher Witter Reynolds International Yamabuchi International Europe Limited APRIL 1981

COMPANY REPORT Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

West Germany Deutsche Bank AG Year 1980 1979 Oper. Net 1,100 426.50

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 7, 1981, excluding bank service charges

Dollar values Per \$ U.S. Per \$ U.S. Per \$ U.S. Per \$ U.S.

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Brazil Aide Rules Out MF Accord

Delim Says Pressure from Banks Ebbing

MADRID — Brazil has no need seek funds from the International Monetary Fund and the country's economic performance in the first three months of 1981 has reduced pressure from international banks for an agreement with the IMF, Planning Minister Antonio Delim Netto said Tuesday.

Mr. Delim, attending the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank, said in an interview that Brazil has raised \$4.4 billion in the first quarter this year, which \$1.6 billion is in the form of medium-term Eurocredits.

Also attending the meeting was Delim's director of external financing, Jose Angel Gurria, who said his country plans to raise \$1 billion on the international capital markets this year through fixed-interest rate instruments as a first step towards reshaping the country's foreign-debt profile.

Brazil's first-quarter performance, particularly in its external financing, has been a major factor in the banking community's change of mood toward Brazil, Mr. Delim said. Brazil is expected to seek \$1.5 billion in financing this year.

Reserves Used in '80

The \$4.4 billion first-quarter ending is in contrast to what analysts here described as a painfully slow start last year when Brazil raised just \$290 million in the first quarter.

Bankers said although this year's move to one-twentieth of what was finally managed to raise, easy drawing down of reserves in 1980 as a partial substitute for international borrowing caused concern among banks and increased pressure on Brazil to seek funds from the IMF.

Mr. Delim said Brazil does not intend to draw down reserves this year and expects they will remain stable around current levels of 6.58 billion. This compares with 8.82 billion in January 1980 and 6.91 billion in December 1980, central bank figures show.

The more favorable attitude of banks towards Brazil this year would also permit a lowering of margins on medium-term Eurocredits, which are currently at a record high of 2 1/2 points above the London interbank offered rates or 2 percent above the U.S. prime rate, he said.

Although recent banking studies in London have shown raising funds pegged to the U.S. prime rate can turn out to be more expensive for borrowers, despite the differential below Libor margins, Mr. Delim said he believed the cost of borrowing over prime would not in the long term result in any significant increase in debt servicing.

Mr. Delim said he hoped a trend towards lower borrowing margins can be accelerated by favorable trade results in the first two months of 1981.

The trade deficit dropped to \$260 million in February from a deficit of \$891 million in February 1980. He expressed confidence that Brazil can meet its target of producing a balanced trade position by the end of 1981.

The current-account deficit is expected to decrease slightly to between \$10-to-\$12 billion this year after \$12.1 billion in 1980, he added.

Mr. Delim said he saw some signs of inflation slowing over the past months, but gave no projections.

The latest Eurocredit in the market is \$300 million for the state electricity concern Eletronbras. Mr. Delim said a final decision on which borrower to bring to the market next had not been made, though this may be the Brazilian central bank.

Mr. Gurria said Mexico plans to gradually restructure its foreign debt, which is 75 percent in the form of floating-rate instruments and 25 percent in fixed-rate instruments.

This change in emphasis is illustrated by Mexico's decision to file a "shelf registration" with the Securities and Exchange Commission earlier this year, he said. This is a step toward issuing \$500 million in "Yankee bonds" in the United States during 1981, the first such undertaking since 1977.

He said Mexico's gross external financing needs this year will be in the region of \$12.5 billion in the public sector, of which \$5 billion will represent fresh cash against \$4.1 billion last year.

In addition to the \$1 billion Mexico is planning to raise in fixed-rate instruments, it will raise around \$6 billion in medium-term Eurocredits, he said.

Argentina's economy minister, Lorenzo Sigaut, said his country's 23-percent devaluation of the peso should enable a reduction in the 1981 current-account deficit to around \$3 billion. Last year's current-account deficit was \$4.85 billion, against \$193 million in 1979.

U.S. Auto Plan: Who Benefits?

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON — The U.S. auto industry has protested for years that although its cars and trucks were being made in Detroit, they were being designed increasingly by Washington bureaucrats.

The Reagan administration made plain Monday that it means to stop that process by eliminating or relaxing 34 major safety and environmental regulations affecting cars and trucks and by insisting that in the future the "benefits" of automotive regulation clearly exceed the "costs."

The industry, eager for good news after \$4.3 billion in losses last year, was pleased. Roger B. Smith, chairman of General Motors, said the proposed changes are "a sensible step toward making regulations more cost-effective." Ford called them "very encouraging."

But a clear picture of how the costs and benefits of the deregulation moves will fall on the industry, on autoworkers and consumers will be hard to develop.

The regulatory changes announced Monday would save U.S. automakers \$1.4 billion over the next five years through reductions in pollution controls on auto plants and delays and elimination of proposed new safety features on cars and trucks, according to the industry's estimates. Vice President George Bush, who announced the changes, said consumers' savings would be even greater — as much as \$9.5 billion — through the elimination of new emission controls and safety devices.

But the vice president's prediction is true only if the companies pass on to consumers all of the savings they will enjoy from the regulatory relief, and that is not at all certain, industry officials say.

By giving the industry a one-year delay in installing automatic seat belts in full-sized 1982 models, the administration is "saving" the industry between \$50 and \$100 a car. The administra-

tion also is proposing to permit the industry to build lighter-weight bumpers rather than the kind currently required, which must withstand a 5-mile-an-hour collision. A 2 1/2-mph standard is sufficient, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said. According to the industry, this change could reduce costs by at least \$50 a car.

Will the companies trim that much from prices of cars? Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis told reporters Monday that auto company executives have assured him that any benefits from the regulatory changes will be passed to consumers.

But history suggests that will not happen if the companies can help it. They need the money, too.

General Motors, for example, says that despite a series of price increases on its 1981-models, prices are not yet high enough to permit it to recover all its costs. If it can, GM is likely to try to hold on to any savings from regulatory relief to help raise the \$40 billion it wants to spend to modernize plants and products by 1985.

The deregulatory moves do not offer much immediate help to the 300,000 autoworkers who are still on long-term layoffs. Their immediate future remains bleak until the onset of another sustained car-buying boom, strong enough to boost sales from last year's 9-million-units to the 12-million-unit level of 1978.

The impact of the regulatory changes on the environment is particularly hard to pin down.

The thrust of the administration's program is away from close monitoring of automotive emissions and audits of companies' production processes to see that pollution standards are being met on both new cars and cars in use. When the debate on rewriting the Clean Air Act begins later this year, the standards themselves will come under sharp questioning from the administration.

Mr. Lewis, chairman of the administration's auto industry task force, claimed the steps announced Monday would have only a negligible effect on clean air and safety.

Petro-Lewis Ties Bond To Oil Price

Reuters

LONDON — Petro-Lewis Corp., a Denver-based oil and gas exploration company, is issuing \$30 million of oil-indexed notes in the Eurobond market, lead manager Blyth Eastman Paine Webber said Tuesday.

The five-year notes will be sold at par bearing an annual coupon of 7 1/2-to-8 percent. To compensate for this relatively low coupon, an additional payment will be made, at maturity, corresponding to the increase, up to a maximum of \$8 per barrel, in the price of crude oil from the current \$36.16 per barrel.

If oil prices decrease, note holders will have the option to redeem the notes at a premium in November 1983. The premium will bring the effective yield to investors up to between 12 and 12 1/2 percent.

There is no prepayment at the issuer's option in the event of U.S. imposition of crude oil price controls. But under such circumstances the maximum return to holders would be \$2,500 per \$1,000 note.

The notes will be issued by Petro-Lewis International Finance NV, guaranteed by the parent company.

Also announced was a convertible issue for Community Psychiatric Centers International Finance NV. It is issuing \$15 million of 15-year bonds convertible into the New York Stock Exchange-listed shares.

It is being offered with an indicated semi-annual coupon of 8 1/2 percent and 15 percent conversion premium.

In Frankfurt, Finland is raising 100 million Deutsche marks through a bullet issue of eight-year Eurobonds bearing an annual coupon of 10 percent. The bond is expected to be priced at par.

In Paris, Bank of America launched a five-year Eurobond of 250 million French francs with a coupon of 14 1/2 percent.

In Tokyo, the Asian Development Bank announced it will raise 15 billion yen on the European and Mediterranean capital markets through an international underwriting syndicate led by Daiwa Securities. The 10-year Euroyen bond will carry a coupon of 8 1/2 percent.

Japanese Unmoved by Reagan Auto Plan

By William Chapman

TOKYO — Japanese officials reacted coolly Tuesday to President Reagan's auto industry revival plan, contending that it lacked substantive measures that would make it easier for Japan to restrict its U.S. car exports.

Why impatience is that it was not comprehensive, that it did not cover all the aspects, one high-ranking official said.

The Minister of International Trade and Industry, Rokusuke Tanaka, contended publicly that the program would make it difficult to induce Japan's auto industry to restrict exports.

Although most officials were restrained in their public comments, several said privately that they were disappointed that Mr. Reagan had not included some tax incentives to increase auto industry investment and had not urged a policy of wage restraint on unions.

Mr. Reagan's long-awaited policy statement, issued Monday in Washington, dealt primarily with lifting or delaying a number of regulations which the industry had complained made U.S. autos costly and less competitive.

It did little to change the delicate political equation in Tokyo where a divided government is attempting to convince Japan's auto industry to cut back car exports to the United States.

The car manufacturers are opposed to restraints, arguing that in time a revived U.S. industry will start selling more competitive cars.

Japanese industry and some government officials fear that any move to restrain exports to the United States artificially will provoke demands for corresponding restrictions on exports of automobiles and other products to the European market.

The reality of that fear was underscored by the visit here of the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, who disclosed Tuesday that he had warned the Japanese not to settle with the United States on export restraints without including Europe.

He said in a television interview that he told his Japanese hosts that "it is not acceptable that the American problem be solved and the European problem put to one side."

There is a gradually building Japanese consensus, however, to order restrictions on car exports to the United States to avoid even tougher permanent quotas enacted by Congress.

Meanwhile, a team of U.S. officials Tuesday began a series of briefings to explain in detail to Japanese officials the causes of the U.S. industry's problems. The team is headed by Stephen Lande, assistant special trade representative, and includes officials of several agencies involved in the administration's industry task force.

A member of the group, Steve Saunders, an assistant trade representative, emphasized that the team is not here to negotiate an import restraint agreement.

He said the U.S. representatives had come only at the request of Japanese officials and would merely present factual material regarding the industry's crisis.

That is in keeping with the public assertion by the Reagan administration that it is not abandoning its free-trade principles to strike a private deal with Japan on autos. Japanese officials respond to that by saying they have little choice but to impose restrictions unilaterally or face a congressional quota bill which Mr. Reagan has told them he would not block.

Japan's auto industry spokesmen also took a dim view of the Reagan package. The chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Takashi Ishihara, said Tuesday he expects more effort by the U.S. auto management and labor to solve the problem.

Toyota Motor Sales president Sadazo Yamamoto said the U.S. package represented a "cool judgment" by the president and welcomed what he interpreted as Mr. Reagan's assessment that the industry's problem was a domestic one.

But Mr. Yamamoto said Japan had believed that Mr. Reagan would announce some measures to restrain U.S. autoworkers' wages and to provide more investment incentives.

Japanese Export Advisors Propose More 'Soft' Loans

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's Committee on Industrial Plant Exports, an official advisory body, will soon propose a series of export promotion measures, including expanding the areas of projects for which Japan supplies "soft" loans to help developing countries, trade ministry officials said Tuesday.

Japan's plant exports in fiscal 1980 ended last month, on an export licence basis, are believed to have totaled about \$9 billion, \$3 billion below the value exported in fiscal 1979, they said.

Machinery Orders Up

Reuters

TOKYO (Reuters) — Industrial machinery orders received by Japanese firms in February totaled 370.2 billion yen (\$1.7 billion), a record for the month, the Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers said Tuesday.

The export orders included eight chemical fertilizer plants worth 98 billion yen.

Lost Contracts

Reuters

A survey by the committee showed Japanese industrial plant exporters have been losing contracts to West European and U.S. competitors in recent years, the officials said.

Price competitiveness of Japanese industrial plant exporters has declined due to a rise in Japanese wages and exchange risks caused by fluctuations in the yen-dollar exchange rate, they said.

Other factors in the loss of contracts have included inferior technology and an inability to respond to the developing countries' requests for capital participation, the officials said.

In the past, "soft" low-interest loans from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund were confined to projects related to infrastructure such as port, road and railway construction, they said.

However, the committee will propose that long-term, low-interest loans be supplied to projects other than those related to infrastructure to help meet credit terms required by developing countries, they said.

European Gold Markets

April 7, 1981

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	242.50	242.50	—
Paris (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Geneva (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Frankfurt (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Zurich (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Stockholm (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Oslo (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Amsterdam (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Brussels (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Madrid (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Lisbon (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Geneva (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Paris (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Frankfurt (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Zurich (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Stockholm (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Oslo (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Amsterdam (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Brussels (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Madrid (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
Lisbon (17.15 hrs)	242.50	242.50	—
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of NYSE stock closing prices for April 7, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of 12-month stock prices, including columns for High, Low, P/E, and other financial metrics.

HOW TO MAKE MORE PROFIT ON THE STOCK MARKET

U.S. equities are preparing for the greatest growth in a decade. There are two methods of investing in U.S. stock markets...

Form for SATELLITE OPTION EXCHANGE LTD. with fields for Name, Address, and Telephone.

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for April 7, 1981, listing rates for various currencies and terms.

Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices, April 7, 1981

Table of selected over-the-counter closing prices for various stocks and bonds.

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, April 6, 1981

Table of Toronto stock closing prices for April 6, 1981.

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, April 6, 1981

Table of Montreal stock closing prices for April 6, 1981.

Canadian Indexes April 7, 1981

Table of Canadian index values for April 7, 1981.

Advertisement for International Funds, listing various investment funds and their details.

Advertisement for Sundsvall Bank, offering \$20,000,000 in floating rate capital notes.

European Stock Markets April 7, 1981

Table of European stock market closing prices for April 7, 1981, covering Amsterdam, Paris, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

Floating Rate Notes Closing prices, April 7, 1981

Table of floating rate note closing prices for April 7, 1981, categorized by banks and non-banks.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main AMEX trading table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Market Summary' and 'NYSE Most Active'.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

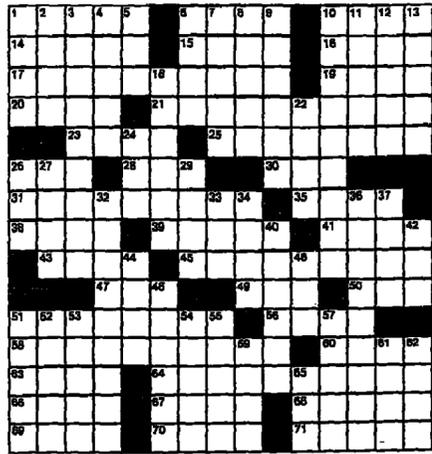
U.S. Commodity Prices table containing sections for Chicago Futures, International Monetary Market, London Metals Market, London Commodities, Paris Commodities, Tokyo Exchange, and various commodity indices.

ARTOC BANK AND TRUST LIMITED advertisement. Includes logo, company name, and contact information for Charlotte House and representative offices in London and Paris.

Herald Tribune advertisement. Text: 'How to speak one language very effectively worldwide... Advertise in the International Herald Tribune. The international essential.'

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malieska



ACROSS 1 Creation of Ade or Aesop... 37 Playing (field)

DOWN 1 Obscure distant relative... 65 Org. for Nets between nets

WEATHER table with columns for High, Low, Wind, Clouds for various cities like ALABAMA, ANKARA, ATHENS, etc.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE... Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: 648KHz and 402M Medium Wave...

VOICE OF AMERICA... The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 26 minutes after the hour...

Australian Town Left in Disarray By Invasion of Hungry Kangaroos... SYDNEY — Kangaroos that invaded the town of Cobarr during its recent drought have moved on...



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME... Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. Answer here: THE [] [] [] []

DENNIS THE MENACE... 'ALL HE WANTS IS A KIND WORD.' 'AND A PIECE OF LIVER.'

BOOKS

TAR BABY By Toni Morrison. Knopf, 306 pp. \$11.95. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"SONG OF SOLOMON." Toni Morrison's previous novel, won the 1978 National Book Critics Circle Award for Fiction. "Tar Baby," her new novel, which is set on a Caribbean island, opens with an exchange between Sydney, a black banker, and Valerian, a retired candy manufacturer who is white. They talk about heat and hydrangeas. Sydney says that Valerian has corns and Valerian insists that they are bunions. Valerian observes that the croissants made by Ondine, Sydney's wife, are too flaky. They argue about the relative merits of shoes and huaraches. Valerian's wife, Margaret, enters and bickers with him about food and calories. We learn that Margaret has "blue-if-it's-a-boy" blue eyes. She wonders whether her 30-year-old son Michael will show up for Christmas. We are told that she "enjoys her son as an individual." It is Valerian's habit to sit in a greenhouse all day listening to classical music. He built the greenhouse as a place of controlled ever-flowering life to great death in it. A young black man called Son is discovered hiding in Margaret's bedroom closet. He is a fugitive from the law who has jumped ship, who is wanted in the United States for killing his wife. Morrison tells us that, during his travels, Son "had been seeing the United States through the international edition of Time, by way of short-wave radio and the news of other countries. It seemed sticky, loud, red and sticky. Its fields, its pavements slick with the blood of all the best people."

Jadine is a beautiful young black woman, the orphaned niece of Sydney and Ondine. A film actress and cover girl in French fashion magazines, Jadine has been put through college by Valerian. She becomes interested in Son and resents the fact that he was found in Margaret's closet. "He doesn't want you, Margaret," Jadine says to herself. "He's crazy and beautiful and black and poor and beautiful and he killed a woman but he doesn't want you. He wants me and I have the fingerprints to prove it."

When Son plays the piano for Jadine, Morrison tells us that "he did not know that all the time, he tucked the keys she was holding tight to the reins of dark dogs with silver feet." Jadine doesn't know that, while she is sleeping, Son steals into her room and "presses his dreams of ice houses into hers."

Later on in "Tar Baby," Son and Jadine go to the United States and we read that "the black girls in New York City were crying and their men were looking neither to the right nor to the left."

Miro Sculpture Finally Going Up In Chicago Site... CHICAGO — Behind a large curtain across the street from Pablo Picasso's abstract figure of a woman stands a 20-foot-tall sculpture of ceramic tile and a plaster-like material awaiting a crane to lower its bronze head and turn into place. Called "Miro's Chicago," it is to be dedicated by Mayor Jane Byrne on April 20, the 88th birthday of its creator, the Spanish artist Joan Miro. "Eventually people will get a feeling for it," said Juan Artigas, 42, an associate of Miro, who expects the public to be confused by the work at first. The \$500,000 sculpture will be 35 feet tall when finally assembled. Miro started plans to bring his largest sculpture to Chicago several years before the 1967 unveiling of Picasso's work. Lack of money stalled the project until last year when the city put up \$250,000 and private donors the rest. The architectural firm Skidmore, Owings and Merrill designed the plans to put up the statue and workmen donated their time to erect the abstract figure's bottom half. Public reaction probably will be similar to that after the unveiling of the Picasso, said Rimantas Griskelis, a Skidmore partner. "It happened with Picasso. It grew on people. And now it is part of the city. In two or three years people will get to know it," he said.

BRIDGE

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott... WHEN a slam is in prospect, there have long been two schools of thought. One school calls for scientific exploration, exchanging information in the hope of reaching an accurate contract. The second school believes in bashing, jumping directly to slam when it appears that the overall strength is adequate. The bashers hope that they will attract a favorable opening lead since the opening leader will have limited information. Sometimes a basher can be confident that the opening lead will be favorable, as shown in the diagrammed deal from a rubber bridge game. North opened a thin hand and was forced to raise his partner's heart suit.

BRIDGE hand diagram showing North (D) and South hands with suits and cards. Includes a bidding sequence and a final result: West led the spade eight.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

National League Preview

The Arms Race: Epidemic of Fevered Pitching

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service
ASHINGTON — If one comes to follow its logical conclusion the basic assumption that this is the key to baseball's resurgence, then he is left with one theory and drastic proposals regarding baseball's National League.

age, last in saves, last in strike-outs.
When Whitey Herzog arrived he said, "We need three kinds of pitching: left-handed, right-handed and relief." With the addition of Bruce Sutter, he's one for three — far from sufficient.

and relievers Joe Sambito, Dave Smith and Frank LaCorte.
The Dodgers must resort to dreaming of a storybook season from something called Fernando Valenzuela, which is either a clubby 20-year-old southpaw who will be the '81 rookie of the year or a remote mailing address in the low-90s.

value in terms of front-line pitching: nil.
Finally, they had to settle for Chisox cash. And cash can't pitch. That is what you call a potential disaster.

Expos have the arms. Behind Steve Rogers and 34-year-old Scott Sanderson, both 16-11 last year and capable of even more, come Bill Gullickson, 22, who was 10-5 in a half-year that included an 18-strike-out game, a long with solid young David Palmer and Charlie Lea.

Series twice. Once, they finished second in ERA and were second in the division. And once, in '79, they slipped to seventh in ERA, were eighth in the league in wins, finishing below .500. Any questions? After losing both Tommy John and Sutton, L.A. ought to be John's, but the team with the league's best history of producing young arms has three more class products arriving — Steve Howe, Joe Beckwith and Valenzuela.

prognosticator with pitching tips is forced to conclude that Philadelphia probably cannot re-assert its division championship, let alone sit at the top of all baseball.
The Phils' starting rotation, as cited as the Liberty Bell all of season, has been further weakened by the loss of Bob Walk and Andy Lincecum. Like the '79 world champion Pirates, the Phils need to spend the offseason doing anything necessary to add a good year. Instead, they've gone back to the drawing board.

Montreal Expos, eliminated last weekend in each of the last two seasons, have such a clear and superior edge in the East that, test their aged bullpen collapses, they should finally give the baseball world what it needs least: a playoff game in Canada in October.

Perhaps the one team in baseball with the most conspicuous need is the champion Phils. This club, far from being juggernaut — since it ranked a modest sixth in wins last season — prospered in post-season in large part because that is the one time of year when the least emphasis is placed on fourth and fifth starters.

Montreal has never proved it is a clutch team. In their own park last October, needing to win two of three from the Phillies to become East champs, the Expos gave as pure a clinic in choke-ball as could be imagined. They've had a hard time forgetting their five errors in one game, their amazingly stupid base running and a total absence of chris-down hitting.

The Expos will have to prove that the corrosive clubhouse influences of Ron LeFlore (a one-year, here-and-gone nightmare), the megastar-the-world Rodney Scott and Ellis Valentine have not soured the club's competitive edge. The key player for the Expos may be the vastly talented Valentine (67 runs batted in in 311 at-bats) who was out with injuries the second half of the year. "I just don't think he wants to play," said pitcher Bill Lee. "He seems afraid of failure." Valentine has complained this spring that he wouldn't mind a trade because his own teammates tease him, none too gently. Wonder why? Pitching cures many ills, and the

The completely shuffled St. Louis Cardinals have an all-new team of an old pitching staff that did produce a flag only if the six division regress to the .500 level. The Cardinals retain their lock the triple-crown booby prize of being last in earned-run average.

St. Louis Cardinals have an all-new team of an old pitching staff that did produce a flag only if the six division regress to the .500 level. The Cardinals retain their lock the triple-crown booby prize of being last in earned-run average.

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Testy Islanders Swagger Into NHL Playoffs

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — If a team is to minimize its sport over a span of six years, its best players must develop a sense of swagger, a belief that they are indeed the best.
Swagger has come in all styles — only for the Yankees, muscularly — for the Pittsburgh Steelers, slimly for the Boston Celtics, meticulously for the Montreal Canadiens. And now, as the Islanders prepare to defend the Stanley Cup, they appear to have developed their own sense of swagger. Test-

playoff series when they were expected to win. "But winning it last year put them over the hump," Bill Torrey, the Islander president and general manager, says of his players. "Now they know they can do it, because they've done it."
Billy, as Usual
When the Islanders open the three-of-five-games opening-round series against the Toronto Maple Leafs Wednesday night at the Nassau Coliseum, their goaltender naturally will be Billy Smith, who appeared in all 15 of their playoff victories last year.

least not yet. As expected, the Islanders defend Melanson's ability. "I'm not concerned about Melanson at all in the playoffs," says Torrey. "If I was, I wouldn't have made the deal."
There's not a guy on the team who's worried about him," Poivin says. "He hasn't let in a bad goal yet." But, being the realist he is, Smith puts Melanson's role in perspective. "He's proved himself," Smith says. "Let me tell you, he's there. If we got up three games, there'd be no problem putting him in. The difference in the playoffs is the pressure. But if you're up three games in a series, there wouldn't be that much pressure, and he could play his style."

If form holds up in the playoff matchups, the Islanders will have to get by Toronto, Boston, Los Angeles and St. Louis in order to win the cup again.
Form, of course, seldom holds up completely, although the playoffs usually enable teams to play hockey instead of the roller derby on ice that John Ziegler, the NHL president, and many of the league's owners condone during the regular season.
Oddly, what chance the Rangers had of ambushing the Los Angeles Kings probably was dissolved by the surprising elimination of the defending champion Los Angeles Lakers by the Houston Rockets in the National Basketball Association playoffs.

more good players than they need a coach. Craig Patrick has done a decent job for someone thrust into coaching without any NHL experience. But, if the Rangers are to be reorganized properly, they need a coach of stature, preferably Herb Brooks, the 1980 U.S. Olympic coach, who is still at liberty.
Brooks also would fit the Garden's financial requirements — a big name who would persuade all the Rangers' season-ticket holders to renew their subscriptions even if hockey's best team is currently swaggering in the Nassau Coliseum.

NHL Playoffs

- Preliminary round (Best of Five)
NY Islanders vs. Toronto
Apr. 8 — Toronto at NY Islanders
Apr. 9 — Toronto at NY Islanders
Apr. 10 — NY Islanders at Toronto
Apr. 11 — NY Islanders at Toronto
Apr. 12 — Toronto at NY Islanders
Apr. 13 — Toronto at NY Islanders
Apr. 14 — Toronto at NY Islanders
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Apr. 29 — NY Islanders at Toronto
Apr. 30 — NY Islanders at Toronto
Apr. 31 — NY Islanders at Toronto

- Los Angeles vs. NY Rangers
Apr. 8 — NY Rangers at Los Angeles
Apr. 9 — NY Rangers at Los Angeles
Apr. 10 — NY Rangers at Los Angeles
Apr. 11 — Los Angeles at NY Rangers
Apr. 12 — Los Angeles at NY Rangers
Apr. 13 — Los Angeles at NY Rangers
Apr. 14 — Los Angeles at NY Rangers
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Apr. 30 — NY Rangers at Los Angeles
Apr. 31 — NY Rangers at Los Angeles

- Buffalo vs. Vancouver
Apr. 8 — Vancouver at Buffalo
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Apr. 11 — Buffalo at Vancouver
Apr. 12 — Vancouver at Buffalo
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- Philadelphia vs. Quebec
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Apr. 31 — Philadelphia at Quebec

- Calgary vs. Chicago
Apr. 8 — Chicago at Calgary
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Apr. 12 — Chicago at Calgary
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- Minnesota vs. Boston
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To Our Readers

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Soccer writer Rob Hughes is ill with tonsillitis. His regular weekly column, Soccer Scene, will resume next Wednesday.

Boxing Hall of Fame

NEW YORK — Five-time champion Emile Griffith, former referee Arthur Donovan and former trainer Jack (Doc) Kearns will be inducted into the Boxing Hall of Fame May 9.

NASL Sounders Give Brand a 4-Year Pact

SEATTLE — Jack Brand, the top goalkeeper in the North American Soccer League last season, has signed a four-year contract with the Seattle Sounders. Brand broke a league record with 15 shutouts as the Sounders compiled a 25-7 mark in 1980. He was named the NASL's North American Player of the Year. Brand was acquired from Tulsa before the start of the 1980 season in a deal that also sent Roger Davies and David Nish to Seattle.

Orono Wins 10-Rounder

CARACAS — Rafael Orono of Venezuela won a unanimous decision over Sun Yun Kim of South Korea in a 10-round bout Monday night between the former World Boxing Council super-flyweight champions.

Exhibition Baseball

- Chickentown 3, Detroit 1
Baltimore 10, New York 11
Chicago (A.L.) 10, Pittsburgh 7
Milwaukee 1, Montreal 1
St. Louis 4, Arizona 1
Toronto 10, Philadelphia 7
Cleveland 4, Houston 3
Milwaukee 4, Chicago (N.L.) 3
Baltimore 10, New York 11
Texas 1, New York 4
Pittsburgh 4, Cleveland 2
Los Angeles 1, San Francisco 5
California 4, San Diego 2

Exhibition Baseball

- Chickentown 3, Detroit 1
Baltimore 10, New York 11
Chicago (A.L.) 10, Pittsburgh 7
Milwaukee 1, Montreal 1
St. Louis 4, Arizona 1
Toronto 10, Philadelphia 7
Cleveland 4, Houston 3
Milwaukee 4, Chicago (N.L.) 3
Baltimore 10, New York 11
Texas 1, New York 4
Pittsburgh 4, Cleveland 2
Los Angeles 1, San Francisco 5
California 4, San Diego 2

Exhibition Baseball

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Baltimore 10, New York 11
Chicago (A.L.) 10, Pittsburgh 7
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St. Louis 4, Arizona 1
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